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OYD GARRISON, Editor.

XIII .-- NO. 29.

GE OF OPPRESSION:

My Humble Support.

an extract from the 'eloquent ert Tyler, Esq. [Hem!] 'a slaveof a slaveholder, at a late repeal

w-citizens (said he) to Mr. O'Con peech, which he had seen pub-ork Herald, but the authenticity if the remarks which were sphicet of slavery were indicious, and particularly that in so great a cause as ent strength to rise beyond siderations. His voice had any one man, but for a nation; but for Ireland. But he had Mr. O'Connell. He beble that Mr. O'Connell could assured it was some fantasists-he had ever beto be a statesman of extraor-ian possessed of humanity, of ncy: he would confess that that he had made this spe at difficulty in reconciling his on for his talents and regreat and accomplished leader conclusions necessarily forced sentiments contained in his ded. Being a statesand Mr. Tyler, he could not ld desire to throw away your n my humble support, for the a coalition with the abolition mutually to operate against the ery country which had assisted of peril-a set of men for the onesty, sense or respectibility, all ne cause of Ireland, and but the Inglish abolition party, equally at ess of Repeal and the advance of ns; in truth, the most deadly here and there, on the face of Being a man of sagacity, he would the support and sympathy of to the feeble aid of a band of tics, who have neither respect for or for their brethren at for the Constitution of the United

humanity, said Mr. Tyler, and he institution of slavery as an evil to if possible remedied, his astute inteach him that the means to tionists of this country would resort is evil, would but increase the disbody politic. They, in their folly or would substitute in the place of the fantion and evils of the slaves, universal universal famine, or a practical amalgainct race of human beings more igno-eactual impossibility of being taught, ental and nervous organization, more of for mischlef, more wretched and vi-e half-Indian half-Spanish barbarian exice, or of South America.

or and consistency, after what how could be apply the expression a pickpocket,' to me as a southern iscreants' to you, his sincerest many of you born in Ireland? When, moved in the Repeal Association complimentary resolution to you and to retizens, when you remember that he trong and eloquent and most cour-king me for what I had done, and her aid to the cause-when you rehe very speeches in support of his compliments to us in America, he er expressions used by him on the submancipation, so far as they related are all remembered, we are driven to so that Mr. O'Connell did not make this but that it is a fire-brand thrown all probability, by the Convention blondon, for the purpose of producing entand confusion in our ranks. What minutaropists those persons now sitting over the water, are, fellow-citizens; no eyes—no hearts—no feelings—no aything for any body but the cannibal shores of Africa, who would delight to p without bread or salt,—or for our s, the most respectful of whom would, e, refuse companionship with them, laugh at their ribaldry, and despits to cajole them with an idea that they g to better their condition, when the knows that the only object is to inthemselves, educated men, are but rifying in their own degradationcophanting before their masters, and spising the poverty which may exist in atry, and hissing a denial of charity, ing laborer, or his emaciated wife, or ren beg a pittance, that they may

all, my fellow-citizens, said Mr. Tyler. pinions and feelings of any one man the great issue involved in the quespeal? And if to-morrow, Mr. O'Con d away to sleep with his fathers istinguished advocate, still, it would the ear of humanity for sympathy and it would become the duty of every and in America, to exert himself stil at dark hour of distress, to give aid and the cause which is to redress her wrongs. Imay, this is my position. Whether Mr. ves or dies-God forbid that he should be an abolitionist or not-God for old suffer his spirit to yield to so ded base a thing--it is not in his power, of any mortal man, to drive me from the noble cause, in which my friends ked their ardent hopes and highest asp

From the New-England Reporter. O'Conneil and Slavery.

w-countrymen in the South, with a pretranted, have sent forth, in Philadel more, resolutions of CENSURE upon tor-thus evincing a moral pusilh we blush. What, is the eloquent of O'Connell too astringent for their

or, if upheld by conscious rectitude,
ey to fear from an individual voice, nt in Ireland, and tolerated in Amersay tolerated, and when we say so, we th for its influence here. In America, of O'Connell are respected, for the man and and esteemed; but, when O'Connell ment upon which rests the sustainthe Constitution, we feel that, although conscientiously, he speaks rashly, and nation upon the subject. But why nell and his thrice-ballowed cause dares proclaim freedom of thought, and of man, give liberty to his us conceptions? ell, the giant intellect of the age, bea specified themes, to satisfy a few off-important Repealers! We de-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1843.

now, for in candor there is nobility. Let no pitiful creature dare to denounce the champion for forty years of Irish freedom, the glorious and unparalleled O'Connell. He speaks his convictions, and, in speaking them frankly and fearlessly, he does honor to his race. Proud man! fearing not the taunt of sycophant or knave, onward in his pathway of moral grandeur he moves, the admiration of all Christendom, the blest of all good men! When he goes down to the grave, not only Erin and civilized Christendom will shed heart-tears upon the sod that shall planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of comparative case and true freedom. O'Connell believes the contrary of this, because he is misinformed by abolition demagogues,—enemies to liberty, disseminotors of licentiousness, atheism, and lust. Did he know the true position of the slave, did he know the true position of the slave, and the manufacture of correspondence with the Unitarian Association, two are northern men by birth; and still another member of the parish, who bore a prominent part in the transactions relating to Rev. Mr. Motte, and indeed is an acknowledged leader in all ecclesiastical matters, is a northern man, and holds an auction every Thursday for the sale of human flesh. These facts we have specified as illustrating the state of principle and feeling which prevails, with hardly an exception, among northern men, who

with hardly an exception, among northern men, who have become citizens of the South. Now there Position and Duties of the North with Regard must be something grossly wrong in the state of public feeling at the North, while such men, and It has been common, both at the South and the It has been common, both at the South and the North, to deny not only the duty, but the right of northern men to discuss the subject of slavery. The attempt has been made to draw around the Africans in bondage a line of circomvallation, which philanthropy, sympathy, nay, not even calm, dispassionate investigation can cross with impunity. This line, without any insurrectionary language or expected. without any insurrectionary language or movement, they would have done a vast deal towards mollifying the tone of public sentiment at the South, and pre-

force may be evaded, (as it has been, to

admitted, with liberty to hold slaves, by means of the infamous defection of northern members of Con-gress from the true principles of freedom. Under the authority of Congress, also, and by the

fugitive slave; and, if he proves himself free, he is charged with all the fees and rewards given by law for the apprehension of runaways, and, upon failure

*We know not how to write on a moral subject without using this same word responsibility, which, the same esteem with which we regard any other consistent and devoted laborer in any philanthropic work. But, we repeat it, our duties towards this portion of our fellow-citizens depend upon our views of the evil and the remedy of the evil and the

to make payment, he is liable to be sold as a slave. Thus, under the very eye of Congress, a free man of color, on his lawful business, may be arrested, thrown into jail, and, if too poor to pay charges, which range from forty-five to ninety dollars, sold into irredeemable slavery. There have been, however, cases in which blacks thus arrested have been discharged. There was reported to the House of Representatives a case, in which a black man was taken up on suspicion of being a runaway slave, and kept confined four hundred and five days, in which time vermin, disease and misery, had deprived him of the use of his limbs, and made him a cripple for build buy him. Yet, while these things are well known in Congress, and are brought before that body by committees of their own, they have repeatedly voted to make no alterations in the slave laws of the District, and to such votes scores of northern legislators have recorded their names in the affirmative. Meanwhile the neighboring State of Maryland, from which many of these slave laws were derived, yielding to the spirit of the age. has exounged the many of intered in the sold of them.

numbers of them, has been presented as a nuisance grand juries, has been commented upon with theous severity in charges from the bench, and et legislators from the non-slaveholding States have ot principle, energy, and independence enough to

do it away.

ifests, forms of entry at the custom-house, and spe-cifications to be made by the masters of such vessels. By the same authority a vast inland slave trade is ry, a respectable religious newspaper in Kentucky, carried on, and immense numbers are driven in herds from the northern to the southern and south-western extremities of the slaveholding district, often thirty health or forty attached to the same long chain, each by a short chain affixed to his iron handcuff. In Maryland and Virginia, this is a business of prime impor-tance; and large, jail-like places of deposit, well supplied with thumb-screws, gage, and cowhides, are

northern members to constitute a majority, the gov-ernment has repeatedly negotiated with Great Britain, (though happily with no success, except a paltry pecuniary remuneration in one or two instances,) for the restoration of fugitive slaves from Canada, and of slaves that have been cast by shipwreck upon British soil. And, to cap the climax of degradation, our republic, when the permanence of slavery in the island of Cuba was supposed to be threatened, made to the courts of Madrid and of St. Petersburg, and to the Congress of Panama, the most dolorous representions of the effect, which emancipation in Cuba must needs have upon her own domestic institutions, and ain, (though happily with no success, except a paltry

slaveholding States, we cannot regard the rejection of petitions bearing upon slavery as a matter of surprise, or as furnishing additional ground for moral indignation to an honest and philanthropic heart.—Before the right of petition was formally denied, the majority of northern members had sufficiently shown ere was no right too sacred to be yielded up to southern dictation; and, as they would at any rate have treated the subject-matter of these petitions

Such is the amount of action, permission, and sanction, for which we at the North are accountable.— To this degree are we slaveholders and slavedealers. We are not indeed directly responsible for slavery within the borders of the several States. That is within the borders of the several States. That is their concern. But for every act or recognition on the part of the federal government we are accountable,—that is, we the people, not our representatives or rulers, who are our agents, but we individually, whenever we have voted for a man, who was likely to cast a pro-slavery vote in Congress, whenever we have learned with indifference, that our agent had cast such a vote, whenever we have voted a second time for a man, who had once cast such a vote. The acts of our representatives, which we let go by unrebuked, are our acts. When northern men have thus voted, it has been because their constituents were either indifferent to the whole matter, or strongly tinged with southern principles. A late member of Congress, who never failed, when the op-portunity offered, to vote in behalf of slavery, recentmade, in an official document from the executive hair which he now fills, the following expose of his solitical creed: 'While in public life, it has ever seen, and will ever continue to be, my effort, first to earn, and then to do the will of my constituents."
This man, had he belonged to the Massachusetts or
Vermont delegation, would no doubt have voted difwhere the general tone of public feeling is e ther absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the pro-slavery side of all these questions. The use of the the alternative is obedience or the resignation of one's office. Thus the burden rests upon the con-

with regard to slavery. What are the duties growing out of this position?

ing out of this position?

In the first place, it is undoubtedly the duty of every citizen to take cognizance of the subject, to know what slavery is, and to have a just, and, so far as may be, an adequate idea of its evils and enormities. In judging of southern slavery, we have no need to discuss the question, whether slavery is intrinsically and under all circumstances an evil and a wrong. It is certainly within the range of abstract possibility, that a state of things might exist in which something corresponding to the relational dividual cases of hardship and gross cruelty may.

which many of these slave laws were derived, yield-pel laws of matrimony are not to be considered as ong to the spirit of the age, has expunged the most binding upon the slaves, or with reference to them, obnoxious of them from her statute book; and on and that the slave may lawfully change his or her her soil, the man who confesses himself a slave, is wife or husband with every change of residence. released, if his master does not answer an advertise. This one feature is sufficient to make the whole ment, and appear to claim him, within a limited time. under the eye, and with the sagetion of Congress, inasmuch as it entirely breaks up, the institution of the District of Columbia is also made the great slavemarket of the Union. There have been single numbers of the National Intelligencer, that have contained advertisements relating to the purchase or sale of not only hundreds, but even thousands of slaves. In the catter of Warhington, so here time time to the catter of the southern States, deep and hopeless degradation is entailed upon the slaves, but their height. the city of Washington, so lucrative is this trade, that licenses to carry it on, still under the authority of education, stripes, fines and imprisonment pendthat licenses to carry it on, still under the authority of education, stripes, fines and imprisonment pendof Congress, are given and regularly paid for at a
rate prescribed by the city corporation, which has
been and probably is now no less than four hundred
dollars. Northern members of Congress are often
compelled to meet droves of slaves on their way to a
market or to the river hundcuffed and chained together. This traffic is disgusting to the best people
of the District, has been petitioned against by large
tionsess of them. has been presented as a missauce to
unanimous testimony is borne on this point by every unanimous testimony is borne on this point by every

With regard to the moral condition of the slaves, our fairest estimate must of course be that based on southern testimony. In a report adopted and published by the Presbyterian Synod of South Caroli-By the Constitution, the regulation of commerce between the several States is vested in Congress, and Congress has enacted laws permitting the slave of the gospel, and ever will be, under the privileges attack that the under the privileges of the gospel, and ever will be under the present state of things, —that they will be ar comparison forty tons burden, and prescribing minutely the manifests, forms of entry at the custom-house, and specification to the whole the state of the slaves attend public restriction to the whole the state of the slaves attend public restriction.

'I proclaim it abroad to the Christian world, that heathenism is as real in the slave States as in the South Sea Islands, and that our negroes are as justly objects of attention to the American and other boards of foreign missions, as the Indians of the wester wilds. What is it constitutes heathenism? Is it to be destitute of a knowledge of God,—of his hold supplied with thumb-screws, gags, and cowhides, are scattered at not infrequent intervals over the territory of those States. In 1836, no less than forty thousand slaves were sold out of Virginia, for a sum of not less than twenty-four millions of dollars; and, not long before that date, a distinguished statesman of Virginia publicly declared, that his native State had been converted into 'one grand managerie, where men were reared for the market, like oxen for the shampless.' And all this under the authority of Contact on this subject within its own jurisdiction.

But our federal government has not confined its action on this subject within its own jurisdiction.

By express votes of Congress, and of course, of the scattering of the scattering of the distory, character, instruction and mission of Jesus Christ,—to be almost totally devoid of moral knowledge and feeling, of sentiments of probity, truth, and chastity? If this constitutes heathenism, then are thousands, millions of heathens in our belowed land. There is one topic to which I will allow, which will serve to establish the heathenism of this population. I allude to the universal licentious that chastity is no virtue among uneity,—noth-tie-like action on this subject within its own jurisdiction.

By express votes of Congress, and of course, of instruction is ever given, no censure dispensed. speak not of the world, I speak of Christains generally.'

needs have upon her own domestic institutions, and intimated in the most explicit terms, that the United States would without hesitation embark in any war, which might be necessary to perpetuate slavery in that island,—yes, pledged the entire strength and resources of this nation, which styles itself free, to keep hundreds of thousands of human beings out of its own precincts in hopeless degradation and bondards. But the slave laws of all the southern plantations, with that of free laborers at the North, wantonness. But the slave laws of all the southern States are written in blood, and are a burning shame Now, while such has been the spirit of a large for a nation that boasts of its freedom, and a foul outrage upon humanity. In Virginia, there are seventy-one offences, which, subjecting a white man only to imprisonment, are in a negro punished with death. In Georgia, any person may inflict twenty lashes on the bare back of a slave found off the plantation where he belongs without a written li-cense; and there are very many southern laws, by which, not for crimes, but for merely nominal offen-ces, any irresponsible person whatsoever, without the intervention of a magistrate, may inflict from to southern declared the subject-matter of these petitions rate have treated the subject-matter of these petitions with neglect and indignity, it may have been as well twenty to forty lashes. By the law of Maryianu, a slave may, for riding a horse without leave, and for other like insignificant offences, be whipt, have his or he branded on the cheek with the letears cropt, or be branded on the cheek with the let-ter R. But we will not go on with the loathsome and harrowing recital; we might fill many pages with it; nor do we believe that there stands written, whether in fact or fiction, poetry or prose, anything

so horrible, so shocking to every sentiment of humanity, as the statute books of the southern States. In addition to the legal cruelty to which the slave is liable, he is left in a great degree unprotected against private violence and wrong. To force, applied for however unlawful or brutal purposes, the slave can make no resistance. Passive sub not only to one's own master, but to the whole white population, is enjoined by the severest penalties. There are some cases, in which a slave, for merely striking a white man, may be lawfully killed on the spot; and death, in Georgia, for the second offence, and for the third in South Carolina, is the legal penalty for a slave's striking any white person, under circumstances of whatever provocation, or in resist-ance of any treatment, however unlawful, brutal, or malignant. The slave is cut off from benefit of trial by jury, except in capital cases; and in South Carolina, Virginia, and Louisiana, life may be legally taken without the verdict of a jury. In Louisia-na, if the court is equally divided as to the guilt of a stave, judgment is rendered against him. In 1832. thirty-five slaves were executed at one time in Vermont delegation, would no doubt have voted differently on many of the questions involving the subject of slavery; but he represented New-Hampshire, where the general tone of public feeling is ether absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the property of the property of his own, may be indiged absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the property of the property of his own, may be indiged absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the property of the property of his own, may be indiged absolute indifference, or a leaning towards the property of the property of his own, may be indiged to the property of th slave's daily labor is fifteen hours-that in several of representative's own conscience seems to have grown obsolute, and instructions and pledges have so far to keep domestic animals for his own benefit, and applied its place, that, on all matters of importance, that in several of the States masters are forbidden under heavy penalties, to let their slaves work for wages for their own benefit. The extent to which ciences of the citizens at large.

Such is the position of the people of the North, ith regard to slavery. What are the duties grow-

ist, in which something corresponding to the relation of master and slave should be mutually beneficial. Such a state of things did probably exist in has power over his fellow-beings. We have our

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath; Wm. A. Dunn, Hellowell. New-Hampshire. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - William Wilbur, Dover; - Leonard Chase, Milford. VERMONT .- John Bement, Woodstock ;- Rowland binson, North Ferrisburg.

T. Robinson, North Ferrieburg.

Massachusettis.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—
Ino. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
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Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Breuster; Joseph Brown, Andower;;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Askburrham.

Riode-Island.—Amazoney Paine, Prenidence:—

RHODE-ISLAND .- Amarancy Paine, Providence ;-Wm. Adams, Pawtucket ;- Gec. S. Gould, Warwick. [17] For a continuation of this list, see the last page

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 654.

selves known, in our own neighborhood, cases of the cruel treatment of children bound out at service. which, had they occurred at the South, would have figured largely in anti-slavery reports but they would here have been the subjects of the severest legal animadversion, and would have roused the in-dignation of the whole community, while at the South they would have been far within the liberty granted by law, and would have excited no surprise or censure. We doubt not there are very many humane and conscientious masters at the South,— many, who bear the burden of slavery unwillingly, and who cherish a Christian sense of duty towards this species of property, from which they know not how to escape. But we want no other proof than the advertisements in southern newspapers, to conrince us that cases of gross inhumanity are appalvince us that cases of gross inhumanity are appal-lingly frequent; and even in the cities, where the slaves are supposed to enjoy a condition of greater comfort than on the plantations, the severe whip-ping of adult slaves, both male and female, either by the master or by the public functionary appointed for that purpose, is a common and habitual thing. Such is slavery,—the institution for which our kind construction, our tolerance, our sympathy, our tacit approval, is often claimed. Such is the slavery, which we northern men help sustain in the Disrict of Columbia, and in the territories under the national jurisdiction, and which, in the portions of the country where it has the deepest dye, is replenished by a traffic conducted under our sanction and authority. Such is the burden, which, as it exists in the southern portion of the Union, claims not indeed our interference until it is solicited, but our prayers and our sympathy both for the enslaved and for their masters. And can it be Heaven's will, for their masters. And can it be Heaven's will, that we should close our hearts against the knowledge of such wrong and misery? Shall constitutions and enactments restrain prayer, and make void the law of God and of Jesus, which says, 'All ye are brethren?' [Conclusion next week.]

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Robert Tyler's Anti-Abolition Speech.

ESSRS. EDITORS:

I propose, with your leave, to take a brief notice of MR. ROBERT TYLER'S ANTI-ABOLITION SPEECH, delivered before the Repeal Association of this city, and published in the Ledger of Saturday last. This I do, not because of any intrinsic merits of the speech itself, but because of the factitious imof the speech itself, out occasion of the factitious importance given to it by Mr. Tyler's accidental position in relation to the government, and from the fact that it has received such strong sanction from the Repeal Association as to indicate that it contains, on the subjects of which it treats, an expression of their views and feelings. It is my intention to re-ply to Mr. Tyler with as little regard to ceremony as he has observed in his attack, and if objection should be made to the bluntness of my language, my justification will be found in the considerations, first, that I am one of that class which Mr. Tyler has so wantonly and slanderously abused, and, second, that no language of a more courteous seeming would ad-

equately express the truths required to be uttered.

Without further words, then, if any one will turn to the speech, and read it carefully, he cannot fail to

to the speech, and read it carefully, he cannot fail to be struck with the deficiency of moral principle, the self-complacent stupidity, hypocrisy, and utter recklessness of truth manifested in the production.

1. Deficiency of Moral Principle.—This is manifest in the motives Mr. Tyler assigns for Mr. O'Connell's conduct. It is human nature to judge others by ourselves. Mr. Tyler attributes Mr. O'Connell's line tiete or "an tichon phese supportant to a sense the sultation of the 'maxims of a calculating wisdom.' sultation of the 'maxims of a calculating wisdom.'
He seems incapable of appreciating the springs of
action of a great and good man, and even in the very
act of eulogizing Mr. O'Connell, can assign no higher motives for his course than the wile and cunning
of a mere politician. On the same principle of
judgment he supposes, of course, that Mr. O'Connell
must have had some sinister object in view when he must have had some sinister object in view when he made his bete speech, and that this object was the formation of a 'coalition' with the abolitionists. He seems surprised that Mr. O'Connell, 'being a statesman of sagacity,' should 'throw away even my humble aid(!) for the purpose of forming a coalition with the abolition clique.' This certainly was most unsagacious in Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Tyler, in forming a 'coalition' with the Repealers, has doubtless shown himself a much wore 'accomplished statesman'. must have had some sinister object in view when he

himself a much more 'accomplished statesman.'
2. Stupidity.—Mr. Tyler 'questions the authenticity' of the speech purporting to have been deliverered by Mr. O'Connell, and declares it to be a trick ered by Mr. O'Connell, and declares it to be a trick of the Anti-Slavery 'Convention now sitting in London; and yet this speech was published in this country before the London Convention commenced its sessions!

The speech was delivered in Dublin on the 10th of May, and published in Boston on the 9th of June, and the London Convention did not sit till the twelfth

and the London Convention did not sit this the the information of June. Verily, here is 'sagacity!'

Mr. Tyler says he 'questions the authenticity of the speech.' If he is sincere in his questioning, he shows himself ignorant of Mr. O'Connell's history and character; if he is not sincere, he convicts him-

and character; if he is not sincere, he convicts himself of something worse than ignorance.

3. Self-complacency—This is a very harmless feature in Mr. Tyler's speech, and perhaps it is not important to the object of my communication to dwell
upon it. Still, as I have mentioned it as one of the characteristics of the production, I may as well give a few illustrations. 'The Irish, wherever I have been, have always extended to me the greatest degree been, have always extended to me the greatest degree of kindness, confidence and respect.' 'Mr. O'Connell, in his very eloquent and sensible remarks, prefacing a complimentary resolution to myself,' &c. &c. 'He addressed me a strong and eloquent and most courteous letter, thanking me for what I had done, and wishing my further aid in the cause.' 'I cannot imagine that he would throw away even my humble aid for the purpose of forming a coalition,' &c. &c. These few specimens will be sufficient. &c. &c. These fe

 &c. These few specimens will be sufficient.
 Hypocrisy.—Mr. Tyler pretends to be an ardent riend of Irish liberty, yet he acknowledges himself, with much apparent satisfaction, to be 'a slaveholder, and the son of a slaveholder.' Can a man enslave his fellow man at home, and advocate liberty abroad, without hypocrisy? Is that man a sincere lover of liberty, whose gifts to its treasury are stained with the blood of the slave?

5. Recklesness of truth.—Abundant evidence of this is seen in the character and objects which Mr.

this is seen in the character and objects which Mr. Tyler ascribes to the abolitionists; one would fain nake some excuse for him on the score of ignorance, if it were not too great a stretch of charity. He says the abolitionists are 'a set of men, for the most says the abolitionists are 'a set of men, for the most part without honesty, sense, or respectability; all fixedly opposed to the cause of Ireland, and but the shadow of the English abolition party; equally at war with the progress of repeal and the advance of republican institutions; in truth, the most deadly foes to America, both here and there, on the face of the whole earth.' Here is a series of assertions that every sensible man, at all accurainted with the fact. every sensible man, at all acquainted with the facts, whether he be an abolitionist or an anti-abolitionist, knows to be without foundation, and utterly destitute of truth. He further says, 'the abolitionists would substitute for the fancied degradation and evils of the slave, universal carnage, or universal famine, or a practical amalgamation between the white and black races. How much of this rhodomontade is black races. How much of this modementate is the product of ignorance, and how much of mendaci-ty, every one must judge for himself. I deem it un-necessary to give a specific contradiction to each of these particular charges, or to go into an argument against them; a flat denial of the whole of them in

This, Messrs. Editors, is my reply to Mr. Tyler. I send it to you for publication, because I deem it due that the answer to his attack should be made as public as the attack itself; and I put my proper signaure to it, because I think a communication written with the freedom I have used in this, had better not

be anonymous.

Yours respectfully,
Philadelphia, July 10th, 1843.

tendom will shed heart-tears upon the sod that shall cover him, but the black slave of the South, for whose bondage him of the mighty and feeling heart expressed that commiseration which man should feel of the South are, for the most part, among the strongfor man. O'Connell would be the last to attempt the the subversion of our Constitution; it is prized and editor of the Southern Review, a work established the subversion of our Constitution; it is prized and editor of the Southern Review, a work established every him as a memento of an early wisdom, almost perfect—as the purest embodiment of freedom's principles that man was ever blessed with. He aims not at this country's injury, but he would blot from her escutcheon what he conceives to be its only disgrace. Every man must agree with O'Connell that, to retain in bondage a fellow-being is a disgrace; but we ask no man to agree with O'Connell in his unmeasured execration of the slaveholder. To possess slaves does not imply an utter turnitude of hostility to southern institutions, it might

measured execration of the slaveholder. To possess slaves does not imply an utter turpitude of
heart; the planter may be a just man and an irreproachably good man, treating his slaves with kindliness, and administering to all their essential wants.
Such, indeed, are the great majority of the southern
planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of
composed almost entirely of northern men. A
planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of
composed almost entirely of northern men. A
planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of
composed almost entirely of northern men. A
planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of
the suggested to southern institutions, it might
be inferred that this parish was composed of people
many generations. But, in point of fact, this parish
is composed almost entirely of northern men. A
planters,—therefore, the slave's existence is one of

From the Christian Examiner.

It has been common, both at the South and the thropy, sympathy, nay, not even calm, dispassionate investigation can cross with impunity. This line, however, we cannot hold sacred. For the Africans are within the pale of human brotherhood, which Christianity has marked for us; and the fact that they are part and parcel of our own body politic, certainly cannot render them less our brethren. certainly cannot render them less our brethren.

Nor, on the other hand, can the fact that they beong to States which wield some of the attributes of independent sovereignty, rightfully exclude them from our sympathy, unless we have been wrong in sympathizing with the Greeks and Poles, and with the Asiatic tributaries of Great Britain, with whose oppressors we surely have as little political connecion, as with the southern States of our own confederacy. Is it said that the Constitution and laws of the Union preclude our action in the premises, and therefore should suppress our sympathy, or at least the free utterance of it? We deny that the Constitution or fundamental laws of the Union put this subject beyond the translation and, if they did, and it should still appear that God has placed us under religious obligations to the en-slaved, we cannot for a moment admit that human compacts or enactments are valid against the divine law. Is it peremptorily asserted, that we at the North have no responsibilities or duties with refer-

them, they are legitimate subjects of our interest, sympathy, and intercession; nor can it be question-

whom will be determined mainly by our feelings towards their race as a whole. These negroes are among us, as the outcast Parias are in Hindostan. they are shut out, and in others scated in a solitary loft above the organ, forbidden so much as to stand on the same floor with their white brethren, in the use of Him who 'hath made of one blood all nations of men, nay, not permitted to kneel at the sac-ramental altar, till the last white communicant has retired to his seat. There are very many who seem to look upon the whole race with loathing and detestation. Now, if there be any thing wrong in this state of things, compassion for and sympathy with the slave are more likely than aught else to set it right. But, if the great body of the African race in our country be viewed with a resolute hardrace in our country be viewed with a resolute hardness of heart, the few, with whom we come occa-sionally in contact, will be sure to suffer neglect and

very must determine, whether we shall treat them as deluded, erring, and quilty men very must determine, whether we snail treat them as deluded, erring, and guilty men, or whether we shall regard them as endowed with the true spirit of charity and philanthropy. They are, many of them, persons of the most exemplary lives in every other point of view,—persons, of whom it is often said, that their anti-slavery principles are their only fault. Is this to be regarded as a heinous fault, worthy of vehement reproof, censure, denunciation, excommunication; or as in itself amiable and commendable? If we are right in considering slavery as a forbidden subject, and the slave as shut out by the will and law of God from our sympathy, prayers, and efforts, then is the anti-slavery man, as such, a disorganizer, a man full of treason, a dangerous member of society, to be treated with suspicion and distrust. But if, on the other hand, we have duties incumbent on us with reference to slavery, then he who has the courage to meet these duties with a bold front, is worthy of high esteem and honor, so far as he preserves the meek and gentle spirit of his Master. To be sure, if he be a fanatic, his fanaticism on this, as on any other subject, is proof of a weak head. If he be denunciatory, his bitterness of

paring the way for the gradual emancipation of the enslaved. A healthy and active state of general sentiment at the North is then, in this point of view, sentiment at the North is then, in this point of view, if in no other, of prime importance, and would be of extensive and controlling influence.

We have as yet named prominent indeed, yet only secondary features of our position with reference to slavery. We are still more intimately connected with the system. We, the people of the North, are slaveholders and slavedealers. The Constitution and history of our federal government cover a yeat amount of pro-slavery recognition. stitution and history of our federal government cover a vast amount of pro-slavery recognition, sanction, legislation, and executive action, and for all this the non-slaveholding States are accountable; for they have always had the majority in the national course, and, had they been true to the principar of the revolution, the federal government would have been clear of this unholy compact. Now what the non-slaveholding States have done, they may and undo. What they have established, they may abolish. What they have sanctioned, they may disavow. Let us, then, take a cursory view of what they have ence to slavery? We still will contend for the right of trying this question ourselves, inasmuch as the question of responsibility or of duty can never be answered by others in our stead. We say not at the outset that it is our right or duty to act upon this subject, but merely maintain the right, may, the

duty of inquiry,—of determining, by the free exercise of our own judgment, whether and how far we at the North are accountable for the wrongs and evils of slavery,—whether and how far Providence has entrusted to us the power, and given to us the means of decisive influence and action in the cause of emancipation. To put and answer these enquiries, is the object of the present article.

We will first define the position of the slave trade for twenty years, without providing for its abolition even then; and against this many earnest and fervent voices were raised by not a few of the first and best men in the nation, among whom we would make honorable mention of Joshua Atherton of New-Hampshire, (grandfather of Hon. Charles G. Alherton,) who opposed the adoption of the Constitution on this ground alone; for said he, 'If we ratify the Constitution of the cause of the slave trade for twenty years, without providing for its abolition even then; and against the more accountable of the wrongs and the many earnest and fervent voices were raised by not a few of the first and best men in the nation, among whom we would make honorable mention of Hon. Charles G. Alherton, who opposed the adoption of the Constitution on this ground alone; for said he, 'If we ratify the Constitution of the cause of the slave trade for twenty years, without providing for its abolition even then; and against the more accountable of the slave trade for twenty years, without providing for its abolition even then; and against the many earnest and fervent voices were raised by not a few of the first and best men in the nation, among whom we would make honorable mention of Hon. Charles G. Alherton, who opposed the adoption of the constitution even then; and alone is a supplied to the same and the providing for its abolition even then; and against the same and the same and the continuous and the same and the s ries, is the object of the present article.

We will first define the position of the people of the North with reference to slavery, and our position will determine our duties.

In the first place, we stand in undoubted relations of brotherhood to the entire slave population; and, however much or little we may be able to do for the method of the presentatives in the numbers, or which the apportionment of representatives in the numbers, or which the apportionment of representatives in the numbers, or which the apportionment of representatives in Congress is made,—an arrangement, by which the Congress is made, -- an arrangement, by which the southern minority of the free citizens of the country sympathy, and intercession; nor can it be questioned that we should hold ourselves in readiness to perform in their behalf any brotherly office, which implies no trespass upon the rights or well-being of others. In the next place, we have with us at the North ing States, and the admission of Texas. There is not a few of the African race, with whom we have immediate social relations, and our treatment of the also an article in the Constitution, which permits the immediate social relations, and our treatment of the also an article in the Constitution, which permits the immediate social relations, and our treatment of the also are the social relations.

in 1820, Missouri, the question of whose admission was made to turn solely on the point of slavery, was

thus declares our territory, what it has often been made, a hunting-ground for slave-drivers. Under

this article, according to the construction of our Su-preme Judiciary, any citizen of the North, (he need They are generally excluded from our common schools, and, in some places, are left without any provision for their education. From some churches way he seized and carried into slavery without the may be seized and carried into slavery without the form of trial, on the mere affidavit of the claimant before a Justice of the Peace. The redeeming trait in this article is, that it does not make it incumbent on the State authorities to act in such cases, and its

sionally in contact, who be set to contumely from us.

Yet again, there are at the North many ardent, devoted friends of the slave, to whom, unless they have forfeited them by misconduct, we owe all the duties of good neighborhood, friendship, and christiatide, Congress has sanctioned slavery in all those territories. Several new slaveholding States have admitted to the Union; and particularly,

votes and the acquiescence of northern legislators, slavery and the domestic slave trade, in its most revolting features, are sustained in the District of Columbia, of which the entire, unrestricted jurisdiction is vested in Congress. There are no where in the Union more severe slave laws than are sanctioned in that District by act of Congress. The barbarity of the slave laws in force there, may be judged of from one single item. A slave, convicted of setting fire to any building, is to have his head cut off, his body divided into quarters, and the parts set up in the most public places. In the very seat of government, any colored person may be apprehended as a

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

New School Assembly, and Slavery.

The action of this body demands something more than the passing notice given of it in our last. than the passing notice given of it in our last. One of the supposed advantages of the famous excision act, a few years since, was that the subject of slavery would receive that attention which its paramount and awful wickedness demands. And then, some time previous to the late meeting, the New-York Evangelist, and the Watchman of the Valley, and other papers, expressed the strong conviction that something valuable would be done, and gave the whole weight of their influence to have men sent who would act. Well, the subject came up in the who would act. Well, the subject came up in shate of resolutions, in the action of some of the Presbyteries, and was discussed for three days, and ended in the adoption, by a vote of two to one, of a resolution, 'That the Assembly do not think it for the edification of the church for this body to take any action on the subject.'

A word about the discussion. The memorials sent up did not ask that the Assembly should exercise any doubtful authority, and remove slavery, but only that they should bear their testimony against it, as they had done against violations of the Sabbath, and against dancing. So it was no very ultra thing they were asked to do. Well, this was violently opposed by some southern members, one man urgin their resolutions on the subject of slavery, although the subject had been, by express vote of the Assenbly, referred to the lower judicatories, for suc on as they chose to take-another man, Dr. Hill, action as they chose to take—another man, Dr. Hin, stated some palpable falsehoods in regard to the action of the abolitionists, and openly justified lynching them. He stated that laws had been passed in Virginia, forbidding the instruction of the slaves, in mence of the interference of the abolitionists when the fact is that the last law on the subject was passed in 1831, two years before abolitionists could interfere, and that was only a reiteration of an old law which had fallen into disuse. He also said:

'There had been some abolitionists in his neighbor 'There had been some abolitionists in his neighborhood, endeavoring to incite the slaves to insubordination; but, fortunately, they were interrupted in their infamous purposes, and some of them were lynched. And he believed that they descred it! [Great sensation.] He was no advocate of lynching; but he did believe that there were extreme cases extreme measures; and this was one of them.

And this horrible sentiment passed without rebuke This testimony was also opposed by northern mem-bers; by some on the old stale plea, that the Bible bers; by some on the old state pica, that the Bible justifies slavery, but by most on the plea that we must have harmony in the church. Peace, PEACE, PEACE—that was the great thing harped upon.—The slaveholders threatened to secede, and the northern men seemed to be frightened at the prospect .-One man who was sent by an anti-slavery Presbytery, said: 'If he should go home and tell his people he had lent his hand to divide the church, he should die nau tent his hand to divide the church, he should die with grief.' The unity of the church—that seemed to be the talismanic wand that kept northern men quiet. To prevent the contingency of a few slave-holding churches leaving them, they seemed willing holding churches leaving them, they seemed willing that men should be bought and sold, families sundered, education denied, and even the gospel withheld from millions of their brethren. To preserve peace the voice of reproof must be hashed, the most unnatural crimes covered up, and the truth perverted to sustain the oppressor. Verily, 'peace' is a desirable thing, but it may be purchased, as in this case, at too much cost. We have somewhere read, that 'the wisdom which is from above is first pure, THEN PEACEABLE?—that is, the purity should come first, and the peace afterwards, and in consequence of the purity. But the New School Assembly fee quite competent to reverse this authority, and clamor for the 'unity' and 'peace' of the church, without reference to its 'purity.' Miserable policy is this all, and yet it is the policy of the representatives of School ('the more favorable party') Assembly in 1843!

But there is one thing which is worse, if possible, than the action of the Assembly. It is the rejoicings of the editors of the Watchman of the Valley, and of the New-York Evangelist, and other papers at this result, and their hailing it as 'a progress.'-The Watchman says, 'We believe the discussion will do greater good than anything which has preceded it, for the anti-slavery cause itself.' The good hand of our God upon us through the discussion of the last three days was distinctly acknowlsoon of the last three days was distinctly acknowledged in all the prayers and addresses this morning. 'It seems as if the blessed Spirit had stood at the heart of every nember of the house, and had guided all through the debate.' [Query. Did the Spirit dictate Dr. Wisner's justification of slavery from the Bible, or Dr. Hill's justification of lynching shells case to the cause of free discussion, must be a subject of devout congratulation to the friends of truth and righteousness.' The New-York Evangel-

On the subject of slavery, a great advance has been made on all previous action. The whole subject in all its bearings was freely and fully discussed for nearly three days, and not an abstract thrown in the way of a frank expression of opinion or feeling.' [No, not even a remonstrance against Dr. Hill's endorsement of lynching, neither by the Assembly, nor by the Editor of the Evangelist. What has become of Mr. Johnson's dreadful horror of tynching?] 'It was a rare and noble spectacke, and we refer to the ability, the candor, the kindness of the debate with feelings of undergoed gratification and pride. We believe that not another entification and pride We believe that or body could be convened, composed of different inter-ests, and possessed of such apposite feelings, who can freely discuss this exciting topic, with such unbroken good feeling. It speaks volumes for the good sense, the piety and intelligence of the members, and is a most auspicious presage of the purity and progress of the church. The bare fact that the subject was allowed to be so fully discussed, is a great point gained."

There it is. Not one syllable of dissent from such perversions of scripture as represented Paul as send-ing back Onesimus as a slave and not a 'brother belov-ed'—nor from threat of dissolution if the subject was pressed—nor from the proposition to censure the Synod of Cincinnati for doing just what the Assemsyndo of Cincinnati for doing just what the Assembly of 1839 directed to be done—nor from the proposition that the abelitionists deserved lynching, (the Watchman does protest against this fully, but not the Evangelist, as we can discover)—nor from the do-nothing policy of the whole Assembly. Not only so, but it is claimed as 'a great advance,' 'a rare spectacle,' calling for 'feelings of unfeigned gratification and pride, and a great point gained. And why is all this, after the efforts of the editors to secure some action? Why, the New-York Observer, had charged them with having the a abolitionism,' and of 'seeking to divide'
And so they must, to show their love spirit of ultra abo ne church.' of peace, be vastly contented with what they them-selves had said would not satisfy the churches. Nay, they claim it as a "great progress." Progress, from what? Why, from doing nothing, to doing nothing, and that is all. A body of one hundred men, all ministers and elders, professing to be teachers of the people, and the leaders of the hosts of God's elect, the great question that has been discussed for half a century, on the question of the rights of man emphatically the question of the age, that such a body, in the year 1843, could not tell whether American slavery is sin, or if it believed it to be a sin, had not the courage to say so: and that editors should trumpet the fact that they discussed the subject three days, without a mob among themselves, (for this is all that is claimed as evidence of progress—'the all that is claimed as evidence of progress—the bare fact that the subject was allowed to be discuss-ed,') as cause of 'devout congratulation'—as evi-dence of a 'great advance' as a 'most auspicolupresage of the purity and progress of the church'— all this is certainly a cause of deep humiliation and shame. Such conduct does more to bring religion into contempt, than all the efforts of all the infidels If the world were not in advance of thes leaders of the church, the day of the slave's deliver-ance would be far enough off. But blessed be God He can cause help to arise from another quarter, and He will, even if these 'blind leaders should fall into the ditch.'

We must not include in this censure the thirtythree who voted in the negative, and who did so bethese men ought to have entered a protest on the This was the very least that should have

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

At a meeting of the friends of the Rev. Alexan-der Crummell, called for an expression of sympathy in his behalf, held at Union Hall, Tuesday evening, June 20th, Mr. P. A. Bell was called to the chair, and George T. Downing and William J. Wilson ed Secretaries

After an appropriate prayer, the chairman stated the object of the meeting, alluding to the market

in his preparation for, and since his admission into, the ministry, which had arisen from his desire to stand up as a minister of Christ, not as a colored

After these remarks, Mr. G. T. Downing wa called upon, who gave a condensed history of Mr. Crummell's course; his entrance into the Oneida nstitute; his return to this city; his admiss institute; his return to this city; his admission as a candidate for holy orders; his interviews with Rev. Peter Williams; (disproving the impression that that good man was opposed to his applying for admission into the Theological Seminary;) the treatment he received from Bishop Onderdonk and others; his admission into the Rhode-Island diocese; his receiving of orders; his honorable standing, and the distinguished manner in which he was brought forward at the East; his honorable dismissal therefrom, for another field of ministerial labor; the favorable inducements held out to him in favor of his entering the diocese of Pennsylvania; his entrance entering the diocese of Pennsylvania; his entrance there; the shameful conditions presented to him by Bishop Onderdonk, of that diocese, for his acceptance, previous to his consenting to his admission, viz. that he should pledge himself never to apply for a seat in the convention of his church, either in his own behalf, or for a church, if he should succeed in raising one; the disgraceful resolution offered by Horace Binney, Esq. in the Convention, affecting Mr. Crummell, and all other colored Episcopal clergymen or congregations in the diocese. After the above facts were submitted, Mr. John

J. Zuille presented the following preamble and res-olutions, which were adopted after some very animated remarks from several gentlemen:

Whereas, we deem it our duty to sympathize with any effort, let it emanate from whatever source it may, which has for its end the maintenance of religious or political liberty; and, whereas, a worthy and highly esteemed candidate for the holy ministry, now Rev. Alexander Crummell, was deprived of the privileges of the Theological Seminary esof the privileges of the Theological Seminary es-tablished by the church to which he belongs, merely on account of his complexion,—and since he has been in the ministry, has been prevented from establishing a church in the diocese of Pennsylvania, on

equal terms with other Episcopalians; therefore,
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the

mell to the oppressive exercise of power on the part of the Bishop of this diocese, while it may have reulted in his being deprived of the aid of his own ently these three strange church to enter the ministry, was from that very fact, a on the common, rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed by as many on the common rushed by, pursued by as many on the common rushed Resolved, That the self-sacrificing course of Mr.

been engaged.

esolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. A. Crummell, or any ther candidate who may be similarly situated, has every reason to be encouraged in standing up man-fully against every proscriptive and anti-church condition which may be presented to him, as, in the language of the distinguished author of 'The Destiny of the People of Color,' we must 'hail the opsions which are still lowering upon us, as the very source of our salvation.'
On motion of William J. Wilson, seconded by Dr.

Thomas Jinnings, Jr., Resolved, That the consistent course hitherto purued by Rev. Alexander Crummell, his unvielding firmness, and sincere devotion to principle, is deserving the esteem of every lover of civil and religious liberty, and should receive the approving sen-tence, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

Mr. John J. Zuille presented the following resoution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the act of the Episcopal Conven composed of colored members are to be prevented om representation in the Convention, is alike oppressive to its colored members, and derogatory he christian character of churchmen procesumes of this meeting be published in the New-York American, with the request that all other papers favorable to the object of this meeting copy the same, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Rev. A. Crummett, in Philadelphia.

PHILIP A. BELL, Chairman. GEORGE T. DOWNING, WILLIAM J. WILSON, Secretaries.

Bunker Hill Celebration.

A Boston correspondent of the Nantucket Telegraph, in giving an account of the late Bunker Hill celebration, just!y says:

ling fact-a fact which makes us blush as we press the soil of Bunker Hill and gaze upon its granite Monument—that there are in this boasted country of freedom OVER THREE MILLIONS OF SLAVES! It should seem to any one, on a moment's reflection, that on such an occasion more, infinitely more than on any other, it became the orator of the day to call into exercise all his masterly power, all his love of country, all his unbounded influence in depicting to the free Americans about him the awful spectacle of inconsistency and ingratitude which this country exhibits in for one moment suffering even one soli tary slave to dwell within her borders. The great lesson of the day, palpable to the humblest intellect, was the lesson of freedom: how, we carnestly yet respectfully ask, how could Daniel Webster, treading the consecrated soil of Bunker Hill, almost in sight of Concord and Lexington, how could be have esisted the call which his own spirit and the spirit of our forefathers must have made upon him, to pro-test with all that tremendous energy which in such an emergency he alone in this country can exert against this foul blot upon our national escutcheon, his living insult in the memory of those whose euurge upon the sons of the Pilgrims to prosecute the Capt. Tyler forgot to send any reply to Mr. Phillips work which they had but begun, until from the Atantic to the Pacific there might go up one universal that Bunker Hill Monument speaks of a freedom pliment the traitor's patriotism, unaccountably for yet to be won' will be but the expression of a simple got to rebuke his audacity,—Herkimer Jour.

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

The President and the Abolitionists.

—the very sanctuary and altar of liberty—what desectation! It was almost enough to make the once gory forms of the patriot dead—the men who died that all might become free, and enjoy equal rights and privileges—arise and rebuke such an indignity to their memory! And to a northern freeman, the fact that the Chief Magistrate of this great republic is an owner and a buyer and seller of God's inage, is certainly repulsive enough; but that that functionary, when visiting us, must needs bring with him one of his 'chattels personal' to taunt our eves with, is an every thing but transmission and intelligence. A

A Hard Hit at Tyler and Webster. Columba, Columbia, to glory arise, The queen of the world, and child of the skies.

The following extract from the pen of a colored man, we copy from the United States Clarion. The Bunker Hill Celebration affords many facilities to caricature the boasted freedom of America. Let every AMERICAN hang his head with shame as

'I shall not attempt to describe the pro Let it be sufficient to say that it was altogether worthy of Boston and Bunker Hill. One thing I will Three strange looking co note in particular. men were seen on the common; there were of colored men present, but those three looked v strange, and they acted very strangely. It was served that while others were forcing their way wards the President, they kept as far from him possible. What strange beings! They were co tinually gazing around them—every thing appeared new. They were attired in kersey, with coarse shoes and wool hats. The scenes of that day appeared new to them.'

. . Thousands upon thousands were present upon hallowed ground. The bands struck up 'Hail the hallowed ground. The bands struck up 'Hai Columbia,' and the thousands joined in the chorus The melodious sound filled the air, and leaped over the hills, and through the vallies round about, and echoed along the banks of the Charles—then it died away. Swords and bayonets glistened, but the New-England had not as fight for liberty; neither had the daughters of New England met to wail over the mangled bodies of their sires, husbands and sons. But they had con-gregated to reap the fruits of sacred liberty, which nourished and cultivated by the tears and bloom of their fathers and my tathers.

The music died away, and the multitude waited in breathless anxiety to hear the orator. John Tyle speaker commenced—he proceeded but a little in his speech, before it was seen that Daniel ty's eye-strong men smote their bosons, and the Rev. Alexander Crummell, in the ecclesiastical oppression to which he has been subjected, and tender him our best wishes for his future welfare, and the an interpretation of the multitude burst forth his eloquence. The multitude burst forth in thundering applause, that made the welkin ring. how that field was won,' while the orator was pour nim our pest wisnes for his future wetrare, and the final success of the cause of religious freedom.

Resolved, That the manly resistance of Mr. Crumpower of eloquence. Just then a tremendous com motion took place-the ladies screamed, and ever body was thrown into the greatest excitement. Preoking men whom we saw fellows being followed so closely, they took shelte Crummell, during the whole controversy which has been maintained against him, surrounded as he was by the extreme of pecuniary embarassments, and because power and authority were at the side of stop speaking. The constables came up, and dragged them out, while they clung to the consecrated because power and authority were on the side of stone, and wept, and pointed to the American Conoppression, and being to a very great extent, deprived of the aid of those who should have been his
tected. It was all in vain. They were three of the friends, is worthy of the highest commendation of all who are friendly to the cause in which he has were chained, and hurried away from the ground and the Constitution, and Mr. Webster's speeches at Richmond and Alexandria, gave the amen to the

All this might have happened, though it did not.

Revolutionary Soldiers. Among the things that were said and done on the

17th of last month, in Boston, was a speech that was made by the 'President of America,' John Tyler, to the soldiers of the war of the revolution. · Venerable men-The gratitude of seventeen mi tions of freemen-the beating hearts of tion are now yours,' &c. &c. &c.

What a libel upon this nation, and for the Presi lent of this great nation, to be guilty of such a gree falsehood, as to declare our nation contained seven teen millions of freemen. excited with the liberty of Massachusetts, that he had forgotten, for the moment, that we have three millions of American citizens that are sighing fo the bondage that those venerable heroes all tion of Pennsylvania, by which all 'African churches are allowed to have the management of their own affairs,' and by which it is intended that churches one holding a shade over his eyes, that slavery exone holding a shade over his eyes, that slavery ex-isted in one portion of America, he should not,—for, if report speaks correctly, some of the bondsmen are very nearly allied to him.

SLAVE holding a shade over him!!
Suppose some Eastern despot had come into Mas

sachusetts to teach freedom to our citizens, with a slave to wait upon him. With what indignation would be have been treated! He would have been scouted out of Boston, yes, and out of America, for the South would not like to be insulted,—for they understand what freedom means, if they do not give it to all their citizens. And is it not as much an insult to us, for a man who is at the head of this pretended free nation, to come here with a slave to upon him, to stir up the fire of indignation against despotism in the minds of the people of New-Eng-

The only thing that is strange to me is, that every consummate hypocrisy. The pulpits, too, are dumb passing. It is deeply to be regretted, nay deeply to be lamented, that Mr. Webster could allow such an occasion to pass without once alluding to the start-left the mother country might sink with all of the mother country might sink with all left the mother country might sink with all on board; but now, they stand with their feet on the neck of the poor slave, doing the bidding of John Tyler and their southern masters, and bray as loud as 'Balaam's Ass' at the foot of the Monument, for

liberty.

How long would John Tyler be able to hold slaves, and be President of this nation, if the ministers in the free States came out against the about ters in the free States came out against the about the states of that, they also be able to bold the minister of the able to be able to hold show the able to be able to hold show the able to be able to hold show the able to hold show the able to be able to hold show the able to be able to be able to hold show the able to be ab low themselves to go side by side with the sons chivalry, and march in procession to the battle ground, after which the Southrons go home with all the respectability that was possible to be thrown around them by the bedy of the clergy in New-Eng-

" Capmin Tyler."

Our readers are aware that the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention adopted an Address to Capt. John Tyler, who calls himself 'President of the United States in the aggregate,' requesting him to emancipate his slaves, of which, it is understood, he emancipate his slaves, of which, it is understood, he owns some 40 or 50. On the day of Capt. Tyler's logy it was his pleasant duty on the present occa-sion to otter. The whole spirit of the place, all the in a note written by Wendell Phillips, Esq. asking heart-stirring associations of the day, the Genius of Liberty herself united in calling upon him in the name of his country, of his race and of his God, to wait on him by the Convention. Somehow or other,

lantic to the Pacific there might go up one universal pudence to take a SLAYE along with him to Bunker shout of liberty. Until this is effected, the remark Hill; and Daniel Webster, in his eagerness to com-

From the Herald of Freedom

The Voice of Freedom.

Charles C. Burleigh has left it, and retired from The Committee appointed by the abolitionists of the mountains to Pennsylvania. I am not sorry he mountains to Pennsylvania. I am not sorry he has given up editing. No man can excel in every Boston, to present a petition to President Tyler, requesting him to liberate his slaves, presented the same on the day of his arrival in that city, together with a request for an interview. Up to the present time, the President has made no reply to the requests of the Committee. His silence, we presume, is therefore tantamount to a veto upon the whole matter.

As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. As a speaker, he is not agitted with his editorial pen. is a cataract. But he wants to run among the hills, to get heard for his rapids and falls. He will have Tyler brought with him on his pilgrimage to Bunker to look out, or he will run smooth in Pennsylvania. Hill, ONE OF HIS SLAVES. If this be true, it He ought to have a channel like the wild Ammon-He ought to have a channel like the wild Ammonosuck, that springs on the side of Mount Washinglowed to pass unnoticed. A bondman brought to witness the commemoration of our first great battle for freedom—what incongruity! what mockery! A slave seen him when he was all of a white foam, of his own intrinsic impetuosity of cause of human liberty by the blood of martyrs—why, the very idea is intolerable. A slave standing upon the spot made gory with the blood of freemen development of market very sanctuary and altar of liberty—what desceration! It was almost enough to make the once the object of the meeting, alluding to the manly and consistent course which the Rev. Alexander Cruminsult and an indignity we cannot and will not allow need to pass unnoticed and unrebuked.

of his 'chattels personal' to taunt our eyes with, is an every thing but transmission and intelligence. A political capital, with a squad of meeting-houses, is the last place for moral agitation.

From the Herkimer Journal. Daniel O'Connell.

It may be safely said, that no mere man, not a military chieftain, ever attracted a greater share of the world's attention and admiration, than the Liberator of Ireland. At this moment, all Christendom is watching his onward careering progress, with intense solicitude. He seems, indeed, on the point of callying his on the point of the control of the realizing his own original and sublime conception of working out the liberties of his country with no weapons but those of truth, and reason, and moral weapons but those of truth, and reason, and moral suasion—with no power but the artillery of that public opinion which he has himself aroused, enlightened and embodied against oppression and in favor of the oppressed. While the friends of freedom, in every land, are paying the justly merited tribute of respect to this mighty and moral conqueror, it is mortifying to see a few unworthy and hypocritical pretenders to regard for human rights, in this country, attempting with their puny efforts to stay him try, attempting with their puny efforts to stay him in his course, or tear the glorious honors from the the chaplet which now adorns his brow. And what is the cause of this? Why, forsooth,

in his honest and heartfelt opposition to tyranny, he has happened to say a word or two against the unparallelled oppression of three millions of our fel-low-countrymen; and these hypocrites, who were most vociferous in condemning the wrongs of men-across the ocean, but wilfully blind to the sufferings of their own victims, are now denouncing him whom they were but yesterday lauding to the skies. And not only so—they are, even for this honest expres-sion of one man, withholding their pledged assist-ance to a whole nation. The Repoal Association in Charleston, S. C., had just advised the formation of a National Association in this country to assist the Irish, when, on the receipt of O'Connell's speech against American slavery, they suddenly resolved to withhold the funds which had been raised for the Repealers, and dissolve their own Association! In Baltimore and Washington the slaveholders have satisfied their malignity with merely passing resolutions of censure against O'Connell. In Philadelphia and New-York, the miserable apologists of slavery made a similar attempt, but the spirit of freewas too powerful for them; while in this latitude, the sentiments of the great champion of hu-manity are felt to be magnanimous and sublime.

How ridiculous and inconsistent, whilst such a beam is in our own eye, to be so anxious to pull the mote out of a brother's eye! A slaveholder or a northern dough-faced apologist, to profane the lan-guage of liberty, and weep over the wrongs of Ire-land, and then abuse and defame her great deliverer! Poor, pitiable creatures of delusion and hypocrisy! behold him elevated in moral grandeur, infinitely above your petty malice,

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm; Though round its base the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head!

From the Essex Cabinet. Irish Repeal, &c.

Repeal meetings are held frequently in this cour try, for the purpose of sympathizing with the down-trodden Irish, and passing resolutions of encouragement to them, in their struggle against the oppres ive 'powers that be.' And what strikes us as not a little strange, is the fact, that the slaveholders are warmly interested in the welfare of the Emerald Isle, and cry out lustily against British oppression. What 'in natur' do they mean? Why, the tyranny of the English government over Ireland is as a mole-bill to a mountain, in comparison with Ameri-ican slavery! Who can produce a single instance of an Irish man, woman, or child, being sold at auc-tion to the highest bidder? Who can tell us of one that has been sold 'to pay jail-fees?'

that has been sold 'to pay jail-fees?'

We notice, by the papers, that an enthusiastic Repeal meeting has been held recently in Baltimore, Now when New-Englanders open their lips about the abominations of southern 'chattel' slavery, the slaveholders 'flare up,' and tell us to mind our own business, and not meddle with their 'peculiar institution.' Let us take them on their own ground, and usk them what right they have to meddle with the concerns of England. They had better concerns of England or Ireland! They had better mind their own business'!!!

A Voice from a Kentucky Slaveholder. FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY'S PAMPHLET. Slavery in God's House.

'The bells from seven churches weekly toll in my ears till I am deaf with the sound, calling up the people to the worship of the Ever Living and Omfree and equal. He spoke of the kidnapping law, northern God. No rakish Jupiter, nosedne and there it was announced that George was present, ideous Pan, rules the consiences of the illuminated and he then, by request, came upon the hideous Pan, rules the consiences of the illuminated people of this city and State—yet those scenes, which would have added fresh infamy to Babylon, and wrested the palm of reckiess cruelty from Nero's bonfire, Rome, have been enacted, 'not in a corner,' and the sentinels of Him whose 'arm is not shortened,' from the watch-towers of Israel have not ceased to cry out, 'all is well!''

Dare None Speak? Yes! One.

'If the illustrious Emmet could 'look death and danger in the face,' for a far off petty sterile lise, because it was his home, and he then, by request, came upon the stand, and he then, by request, came upon the stand, and he then, by request, came upon the stand, and his appearance produced quite a sensation. The speaker then put his hand on his shoulder, and spoke of the clause in the Constitution that could take him out of his hands, and said that we were all slaves as long as such things existed.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, an adjournment was made to the Freewill Baptist meeting-house. A quarterly meeting was being held at this house, at the time, and, (be it spoken to their praise,) they adjourned their own meeting, and gave way to the abolitionists, and resolved themselves into an

Isle, because it was his home, and he would have it the abolition ists, and resolved themselves into an free—shall no one, for a far more glorious home, abolition meeting. One of the members of the Isle, because it was his home, and he would have it the abolitionists, and resolved themselves into an free—shall no one, for a far more glorious home, spreading from North to South, from far distant sea to sea, filled with every association that can move heart, attracting the eyes of all mankind, to whose trust is committed the fondest, and proudest, tled minister of the Society. He made a soul-stirand dearest hopes of the whole human family,— ring speech. Some of the leading ideas we give speak out also for his country? Though no Atheyou; but his mode of speaking, and the eloquent nian trumpeter may hurry through the assembled manner in which he enchained the attention of the and terrified people in bitter anguish, crying aloud,— audience, the pen cannot describe. He said.—The 'will no man speak for his country?' Yet, from sixty-seventh anniversary of our national indepenwill no man speak for his country? mute and unresisting suffering, and down-trodden innocence, there comes up a language no less powinnocence, there comes up a language no less powerful, to awaken whatever of sympathy and manly ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon indignation may be treasured up in bosoms nurtured on Kentucky soil,—rich in associations every way calculated to foster all that is just, honest and true, the large law is the property of the present the property of the multitude, the dearening artiflery, and the pouring bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon in the multitude, the dearening artiflery, and the pouring bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon ing bells from a thousand spires, as they rise upon in great from the present of every property of the breath of every in one grand chorus, like national or spires and spires, as they rise upon in great from a thousand spires, as they rise upon in great from a thousand spires, as they rise upon in great from a thousand spires, as they rise upon in the breath of every in one grand chorus, like national or spires are the spires and spires are the spires are th enthant which, chivalry is a crime, and honor but despairs, and send up their frantic death-groans, like enpty sound.

From them once more, then, I denounce those melody is the requium of departed liberty. This

who would, by legislation or otherwise, fix the bonds of 'perpetual slavery' and the slave trade upon my This jubilee of release is perpetual bondage. Hence, native State. In the name of those who, in all ages, in reality, we speak for poor dumb mouths, that can mopyle, the sublime message, 'go tell it at Lacedemon, that we died here in obedience to her laws,' evil among us? [He here gave its history, and made illustrated by their blood the glorious doctrines it very interesting indeed, but it was too long to rewhich they taught. I denounce it-in the name of port. He spoke of the different religious de Christianity, against whose every lovely and spiritinations, or of the two great denominations, Cathostirring sentiment it forever wars. I denounce it—in lics and Protestants—of their guilt in the slave
the name of advancing civilization, which, for more trade, and the governments fostering and upholding
than a century, has with steady pace moved on, leaving the Cimmerian regions of slavery and the slave
jects of monarchs and the citizens of republics being ing the Cimmerian regions of stavery and the stave jects of monarchs and the crime being contrade far in the irrevocable and melancholy past—I alike guilty, and of every clime being condensures it in the name of that first ereat law, the growth of this monster. He then dwelt denounce it, in the name of that first great law, the growth of this monster. He then dwell u which, at creation's birth, was infused into man, self-introduction of slavery into America, and

From the Practical Christian.

Fourth of July at Westminster.

I have just returned from a celebration of the 4th inst., at Westminster, Mass. It was a truly glorious occasion. The Anti-Slavery Pic Nic was attended by more than fifteen hundred people, who assem-bled from the regions round about in a delightful grove. Besides the people of the place, whole mass-es came flowing in from the neighboring towns. Fitchburg, especially, turned out in great numbers like an army with banners, a long cavalcade with banners flying and music playing, (never, certainly, in a better cause.) Hosts of the cold water army vere gathered together in all the sprightlin childhood and youth; while men and women of all ages—the common people of those noble hills—swarmed in the great anti-slavery and temperance retinue. The day, all know, was of unsurpassed pleasantness. Numerous public speakers were present and stirring mericant and stirring mericant. pleasantness. Numerous public speakers were present, and stirring music moved the soul. Luns-ford Lane, our emancipated African brother, was that unlocks the enquiry. Why are public speakers and office-holders so anxious to get at the people. If their case is a good one, they know they will have a favorable reception from the people. We thank tened to with profound attention. My address having been written for the occasion, will be published by request of the friends in the course of a few weeks. The whole proceedings and entertainment of the day were calculated to promote truth and righteousness, and cannot fail to produce enduring effect. I do not profess to give a particular account of the celebration. This will be done by a more too. I will only address that unlocks the enquiry. Why are public speakers and office-holders so anxious to get at the people. If their case is a good one, they know they will have a favorable reception from the people. We thank Heaven we have got a hearing. We have gained access to the people, and we know now that our case is certain. The victory is ours, for it is the case of justice, mercy and bleeding humanity. And how can we lose it with such men at our head as John Quincy Adams, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, James G. Birney and Judge Jay? These to the people and the people and the people are the modern Brutter.

From the Herkimer Journal

New Methodist Organization.

A Convention was held at Utica the latter part of May, for the purpose of effecting a new Methodist organization on anti-slavery ground. The Liberty Press says that 175 delegates were present, representing ten States, besides a multitude of persons more or less interested in the movement. Nearly 100 preachers attended the Convention. It appeared that from 6 to 8000 members, including 150 preachers, had already seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of slavery.

The Convention was in session nine The Convention, was in session nine days, and completed the organization and discipline of the new body with great unanimity, though their discussions were often warm. They adopt the doctrines and general rules of the old church, with some modifications. They utterly repudiate all connexion with slavery, take tectotal temperance ground, and are decidedly favorable to moral reform, and other product of horography to highly action. and other modes of benevolent christian action.

The officers of each church are to be chosen by

the church. But one grade of ministers is retained called Elders; all of whom are to be members the Conferences, with an equal number of lay delegates. No Bishops, or local preachers, or preaching deacons, are provided. Preachers are to be ordainintervals, by its President, assisted Elders. The President of each Conference is, i fact, to discharge about the same duties as those now devolving upon Presiding Elders.

Cassins M. Clay.

This gentleman is said to be the richest man in the State of Kentucky. He resides near Lexing ton, and has been for a long time a member of the State Legislature. During the last year or two, his attention seems to have been deeply fixed upon t attention seems to have over, deeply hard upon the evils of slavery. He has written and published many able articles on the subject, which have brought the threats and denunciations of the vagabouds in his neighborhood. The course he is now taking will ensure him an elevated standing in the moral world. Indeed, it is cheering to behold, in the moral waste of oppression, such a noble spirit, standing up in the name and cause of liberty, and hurling defiance upon her enemies. His example proves that the southern mind and conscience are sion of the questions of be fully and freely entered into in every part of the land. The result cannot but be auspicious, for in all conflicts between truth and error, the former mest ultimately prove victorious

From the Essex Cabinet .-

A Toast! Lend me your Ears.

The following toast was given at a celebration of the 4th inst. in Amesbury, Mass., by a geutleman— (no, a chap.) from Tennessee, formerly a resident of Amesbury:

Slavery-An institution coeval with the formation f government. It will continue to exist long after s slanderers are laid low in the dust.

The Amesbury Transcript says :-

'The hum of merry voices instantly ceased; shudder at the impious desecration ran through the assembled hundreds—a deep, low hiss, which even New-England hospitality could not suppress, struggled up from the inmost bosoms of the free men and assembled, and subsided into gloomy silence

COMMUNICATIONS.

Truth's Voice from Lowell. FRIEND GARRISON:

We had a very interesting time yesterday, the

we had a very interesting time yesterday, the ever glorious 4th.

In the afternoon, we had a meeting in the grove on Chapel hill. The meeting was addressed by our eloquent friend, Wm. A. White, of Watertown, who was listened to by the audience with great attention. His remarks were very appropriate to the day. We did not take minutes, and therefore any attempt to do justice to the speaker, in a professed report of his speech, might prove a complete failure. report of his speech, might prove a complete failure. Hence I give but a mere outline of his remarks. He spoke of our Puritan Fathers, their struggle for liberty, and of the self-evident truth proclaimed by

have been entitled to the first care and ultimate pro-tection of men, I denounce it—in the name of those who in 76, like they who went back from Ther-curses, enough to sink a nation. But the question in which he was fashioned, and in His name, whose likeness man was deemed not unworthy to wear, I denounce slavery and the slave trade forever! &c. who followed in the same track, without examination, and swallowed down the same hideous ination, and swallowed down the animal, head, horns, hoofs, and all, without even stopping to ascertain whether it was a tortoise tarantula. Thus slavery went on, and when fathers of our revolution came upon the stage, they found it a huge monster of mammoth size, an entered into compromise with it, in permitting noth size, and the slave trade to go on unbroken for twenty years. Upon the slave trade that exists between individual States, and upon our waters from the Chesapeake to the Sabine, and that, too, in the very teeth of the stitution, which declares all men to be born free and equal, the speaker commented in just terms of sever-ity; and also upon the Constitution having proved a complete failure, for its principles had now been

carried out. The Doctor then went into the history of the pro ceedings of abolitionists from the commencement and after detailing other successful efforts, said: But the greatest victory we had gained, was that of obtaining the public ear. This, he said, was the key that unlocks the enquiry. Why are public speaker Garrison, James G. Birney and Judge Jay? These are the modern Brotuses that shall pull off the hypocritical garb from liberty, and put a tongue in every one of her ten thousand wounds that shall hunder at the gate of Washington. of the celebration. This will be done by a more competent hand, and published soon in the Liberator. I will only add, that the contrast of such celebrations with those rum-soaked, powder-smoked, liberty-mocked ones of former times, are most auspicious indications of the progress of reform, and heart-cheering signs of the grand jubilee which is approaching for the human race.

rison, and I am proud of it (Crie through the house, and perhaps arose to go out, but here the Doctor of eloquence that chained the lips like so many bronze statues popular he is among a certain class I know the slander and anathemas him; but let me tell his calum their bodies have mouidered bar earth, and their names shall h rom the catalogue of rea rubbish of universal chaos, then justice and truth meet, and grave of Wm. Lloyd Garriso praise and memory a monume the clouds, and lose itself in th

and from its dizzy summit the ensigns of Liberty, Fre But we trust not our cause of flesh. There is a just G and set up another. This cause which his Son came unto is the cause of Christ; and we are but this glorious warfare

his glorious warrare.

The Doctor closed with an earnest and appeal to abolitionists to be faithful and an From thy friend, as ener,

Lowell, July 5, 1843.

The Fourth at New-Bedfool. The colored citizens of New-Beefon the 4th in the 3d Christian church appointed Chairman, and William 8

Henry Johnson presented the following ing: Whereas, the Declaration of American

dence declares this to be a self-eviden in all rien are created equal—that they are by their Creator with certain insteade that among these are life, liberty and the happiness; and whereas, not withat riv and the onary patriots fought, bled and died, that instrument with their life's blood, held, after a sacred elapse of six more than two and a half millions of boasted land of liberty; therefore Resolved, That no consistent aboliti

ebrate this day in the usual manner w recreant to the cause of the bleeding stare, promitting their anti-slavery principles.

Wm. P. Powell then called for the reads Declaration of American Independence Declaration of the American Anti-Slav both of which were read by the Secre Buchanan rose and addressed the chair, of the preamble and resolution, in a very ner, and said that he had long since the laration of American Independence laration of American Independence everbug adopted that of the American Anti-Slavery's offered by Wm. L. Garrison, and that it was ery for the people to celebrate the ever would have the Declaration of America pendence thrown into the fire, and its aims to the four winds of the earth.

He was followed by Henry Johnson, who ly opposed the gentleman who last spok have Declaration of American Independ in the fire, and its ashes blown to the for He affirmed that the Declaration is used good as he wanted—he could go with the couched therein, but he repudiated the pre this hypocritical nation, who pretends to be out the spirit of that instrument; and asserte the day should be celebrated by every friend erty, but in sackcloth and in ashes, for the a this wicked nation. He could but adopt guage in part of Thomas Jefferson, when he ered that God was just, and that his justice not sleep forever over this guilty nation. In bled for this country—not for his country, had none; and he wanted none, under the condition of things. My country, in guage of our tried and uncompromising free L. Garrison, is the world, and my country all mankind. God send the day when this sh

the sentiment of every man.

Mr. Johnson was followed by Mr. Nelson M. Mr. Johnson was tohouch by Mr. Nelson as who spoke warmly in support of the presmbe resolution. Also by P. C. Howard, David W. Igles, and Wm. P. Powell, who stated that he is doubt the signers of the Declaration of Aust Independence meant that this country shall free one, for in that Declaration they said the

in relation to color.

On motion of Wm. P. Powell, the pream esolution were laid on the table.

H. Johnson read a portion of the Declara

which he accompanied with remarks relative language therein used, showing that it me persons, both white and colored; and this mi robbing us of those inalienable rights gran not only by our Creator, but by their own ly tion of Independence, have violated both the nature and of nature's God. This day, Mr. nan, never shall be celebrated by me in the manner, so long as the blood runs warm in to this generation of vipers, as St. John said whe was baptizing in the river Jordan, 'Bring find therefore, fruits meet for repentance, and wipe and from your hearts, and from your hearts. ble system of slavery. On motion, the meeting adjourned to half-past

o'clock in the evening, when it again met, ac to adjournment. The minutes of the aftergoon is ing being read, on motion, the preamble and real lution were taken up for discussion, and were warm ly defended by the following gentlemen: Wa. I Powell, Nelson Mason, N. A. Borden, P. C. Houst H. Johnson, D. W. Ruggles, and others, and unto

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting and blished in the Liberator.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Wilberton that the Control of the Hall, on Thursday evening, July 13th.

SHADRICK HOWARD, Chairman. WM. H. STEPHENSON, Sec.

Shocking Accident.—Charles Price, a fine 15 years of age, son of Capt. John Price, of who was employed on board the steambest ton, by some mis-step, fell into the crash; the machinery, while she was under way. literally torn to pieces. The engineer as we understand, after the second revolution was too late. The first stroke fell upon in which was severely lacerated, and so che position that the next struck him in the region abdomen, nearly severing his body, and his instantly.—Burlington Vt. Dem.

Robbing a Southerner .- Some nights back, Jenkins from the South, while sajourning in was entired by a Sounish woman famed frat Jenkins from the South, white segments, was entired by a Spanish woman famed France dette, into a house in Leonard-street, and while was rubbed of \$254, by a colored man named Reick Gray, alias Doctor Gray, who was concade chest in the room, and who slipt out of his blace and stole the money. Jenkins did not mit money until he returned to his lodgings, and their money until he returned to his lodgings, and their money in the steel of the police officers, who yest arrested the colored man and the woman, and were both committed to prison.

The Yarmouth Register says that the extent of hurned over by the fire in the Sandwich woods, been estimated at from thirty-five to farty that acres; that about half of this was well woodd very valuable, but the rest was of little value.

We learn from the Mercantile Journal than second track upon the Boston and Worcester h was yesterday opened through its entire length Boston to Worcester.

Gov. Roberts, of the Colony of Liberia, is man of color, who left Virginia when a bot twelve years ago. He is said to be intelligent getic, and affable, in an eminent degree.

Hon. N. B. Borden .- It has been stated in 0 and others, that this gentleman lost by the rect at Fall River, his all—the sum of \$75,00. Taunton Whig contradicts this statement, and that his loss will not exceed \$25,000. He as owner of the Pocasset factory, having transfere interest in that establishment to the company time since.

Aroful Conflagration .- The village of Bet which stands on the south side of the irrenee, and about ten miles below Mont pletely destroyed by fire on Tuesday broke out about 4 o'clock in the afterno out about 10 o'cluck in the evening, for which the devouring elements of on which the devouring elements of two hundred stores and houses, a Upwards of two hundred stores and houses, a beautiful church—in fact all that once consiluted beautiful church—in fact all that once consiluted beautiful church—in fact all that once consiluted beautiful church in fact all that once consiluted beautiful church in fact all that once is the considerable of the consider

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PRIDAY I Herenfier, on of the E. ed to him at N The fifth anni

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BOSTON: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1843.

er, letters intended for the special at-Editor of the Liberator, must be address Northampton, Mass. (post paid,) until Communications for publication in the he sent to his address at Boston.

The First of August.

versary of a past event in the world's dehyerance of the West India slave-It is fitting that it should be welcomed with bearts full of grateful rememnd glad anticipations.

tongue of Time, that proclaimed at athedral towers of the Antilles eas no more within their horders, at the sounded the knell of slavery throughout the The peace and joy with which the boon of ived by the long-suffering bondmen winds the fears which coward conscience dup to scare men from the right, and prove est of the blessings that would yet crown f rightenusness. Every year that has since e from bloodshed and violence, has been exenger of good tidings of great joy to ng in bondage, and to those who feel as them in their chains. Though they need from history or experience that the Right is Expedient, and that it can never be unsafe to galy and to love mercy, still they rejoice to ha demonstration with which to silence the sked eavillings of the simple or of the cal-Tacqueville has well remarked, that slavery ers, if no one questions its rightful exiscannot endure long after the question has saked. When the question has not only aked but answered; when the problem has not a proposed but solved; the practical trihe truth involved in it cannot be very re-Revolutions never go backwards-and of all as that the world has ever seen, the one low in progress for the overthrow of the most ad hateful form of human oppression, is the gran of a prosperous issue, -though it may be ach toil and tribulation. The most healthful is of the age are on its side. The circle of er closing more and more narrowly upon the system, and it will ere long be driven, from me and despair, to sting itself to death with a

de whatever aspect we may regard the West

a Emancipation, it is an event that deserves our d glad commemoration. Whether we it merely as the deliverance of Eight Hunhousand of our fellow-men from the woes of er, or whether we view it as only one of the ctones of the revolutionary struggle in which ngaged, auspicious of still higher and more at well deserves to be freshly remembered ommemorated. It is not often that the a sholitionists have an occasion for a general giving. Though the joy that always attends ese that are laboring for the cause of odious waits ever upon their steps, still their satisfaces more from the consciousness of having done ty, and from the perception of the gradual but apression they are producing upon the gene od, than from palpable and obvious triumphs ste is a record of the results of anti-slavery la s, that he that runs may read-touching the success slich the way facing man though a fool (and such are need not err. The story is written with beins of a tropical sun upon the heavens them. ace of facts. There is no room for fair doubt of The riddle which the Sphing of slashe threatened to visit with death and ation, is now read, and she will be soon redis Joh out her own brains in rage and despair. awaiting, and doing what we can to hasten, vent, it is right-it is wise-to refresh ace in a year by assembling ourselves to ad holding a glad Juhilee in memory of the oings of the First of August, 1838. From sh strength and new encouragement for the on of our long, but never tedious, conflict waslavery. We do not the less feel the iron llers of the disenthralled West Indian. We ree more in his deliverance because we see in ment a happy omen of the redemption of our own

swell done, therefore, on the part of abolition

a various parts of the country, the setting apart day for celebrations of a festival character. It mes as to remice with those that do rejoice, as were associated, should be accomplished. at weep with those that weep. Let all the nds of the American slave meet together on that maiversary by neighborhoods, by towns or by les. Besides the benefit their own spirits may on the occasion-great good may be done to thers. The novelty of the measure, and the of celebration-the attractions of the blue sky, eraching groves, 'God's first temples '-the sions, the addresses in the open air, may athave held themselves aloof from the anti-slavery lecture. The good seed of autifruit may, perchance, fall into good ground, th will bring forth abundantly. The degree of are which prevails in the community on the nof slavery generally, and of the W. Indian emantion in particular, is truly astonishing, except to see who know how carefully the school, the politiind religious prints, and the pulpit, have been peted from the pollution of freedom. Much general his can be embodied in addresses on the specific et of West India emancipation. It is a text that als of an extensive commentary—though care be had to make the great event that will be the ma of our meeting the prominent and marked of discourse. If arrangements have not yet ade by the abolitionists in any town for the vation of this illustrious day-let no time be making them. Let the friends in every town whether they will have a Pic Nic of their own, her they will join with those in some other she have a celebration on foot. The more ne, however, the better. Fortunately, we are peadent on this occasion on the tender mercies committees or of selectmen for a place of ing. The groves, the hill-sides, the river-brink to to all. Let the beneficent influences of this the as widely diffused as possible. Let the be alive on the first of August with parties ogether to spend a long and hoppy day in instivity, and a joyful interchange of congratuind of hopes. The abolitionists of Boston inbrating the day by a Pic Nie at Dedhum. ands in that and the neighboring towns to be a large gathering of the abolitionists of at Lowell. Another meeting will be held uth. Others will, no doubt, be arranged in ne. There is yet time for arrangements to be rywhere-let them not be neglected. Nothto be more simple or less troublesome than a Pic ted to be. It is merely a collecting of friends a tway a pleasant day in some pleasant grove,

bringing with him his proportion of the ne-

the abalitionists be so laid and so carried out,

to may not be an ear in New-England or the

lates, (ave, or the slave States either,) that may

at the story of the great deliverance that was

lished on the First of Accest .- E. Q.

reshments for a day of pleasure. Let the

Boston Female A. S. Society.

The quarterly meeting of the Boston Female A. S. Society was held at the Marlboro', Hall No. 2, on Wednesday, July 12th. Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, President pro tem

The meeting was opened by rending of the Scrip-

ng were read and accepted.

forwarded immediately to 25 Cornhill. tition, one to Congress, and one to the State Legislature, had been prepared :

CONGRESS PETITION.

To the Congress of the United States : The undersigned, citizens of , respectfully ask,

sustaining it.

4. That the customary diplomatic and commercial relations the entered into between this country and the republic of Haiti.

one bring a portion of plain, substantial food.

Friends in Boston, call at 25 Cornhill, your tickets early. It is necessary that the co

STATE PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

The undersigned, citizens of , in the State of , respectfully ask your honorable body,

1. To propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—'No State shall tolerate shavery within its limits, or suffer any person under its jurisdiction to be deprived of life, liberty, slavery were discussed in the most quiet manner.

or property, without due process of law.

2 To take measures for the abrogation of all constitutional provisions, and all laws of this State, making any distinction among citizeus on account of

of the people of this State, in the use of the means of conveyance furnished by the railroad companies therein, in order that the officers of said companies may no longer claim the right of insulting or assaulting any of their passengers on the sole ground of a difference in color.

standing committees of Central and Bowdoin-street in the accursed system, and giving fellowship to Churches, refusing their houses.

P. Powell, of New-York city. He said, in substance, of their society.' that Christianity was one thing, and the popular institutions claiming the name of Christian institutions, quite another thing. No one here would deny that would have no objections to have slavery abolished. the abolition of slavery was a Christian enterprise if there were no slaveholders belonging to their Was that church which endeabored to thwart a Chris- churches. If slavery were away off yonder, on the tion enterprise, a Christian institution? The church other side of the great ocean where they send their was compelling men to choose between her and the missionaries, they would stamp and rave like wild objects she was instituted to promote. He went for men, and get up revivals, and prayer meetings, and the reality, and not for the mere name. He had every one of their Heralds would be teeming with oved the church most devotedly, but when she proved the great sin of some Ism, that would concern us after the foe instead of the friend of the blessed Jesus, his this life, &c. But how is it on this side of the water? love for Jesus bound him to leave her. He would not The ministers advise their members to keep away ustain a colored church, for a double reason. It fos- from all our meetings, and shun us, and to 'put a tered the prejudices that it was the tool of. A col- MARK upon us, even blacker than that Cain was ored school, as such, - a colored settlement, as such, marked with.' Such was the language of Rev. Dan were to be deprecated. He alluded to the compara- iel Fillmore, of the Methodist connexion of this place tive readiness of the community to aid in sending The Episcopal preaching is, that the reformers of slaves to Canada, and deprecated the disposition the present day are another kind of Jacobinism, Sat evinced by many who are unfriendly to the anti-slave-culotteism, and would bring about the same results that ry enterprise, to put forward subordinute and collateral were brought about in France, in the days of Danton, lans, to absorb the public sympathy so that it might Robespierre and the other revolutionists, if they ot tell against the system of slavery. He thought it were not stopped in some manner; therefore advising bad policy, except in a few peculiar cases, to send the their hearers by all means to shun the company of fugitive away from the United States. We should aid such miscrennts. than now. But they were mingled in with the rest themselves what they would place on others, that they to send them out of the country should prevail. If it most of them, being born Quakers, did not take fire, was good to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and shel- as was intended, so it all went off in smoke. ter the fugitive, it was good to do it here; it was good, bext comes the great Commentator, the ARCIENT but it was better to abolish the system that starved AND HONDRABLE ARTILLERY PREACHER. He very could never run so far as to feel free. The true way away a short time, it is best for them not to go to any was to put a stop to the necessity of running away. of those exciting meetings, for he should soon return He thanked God for the encouragement that the and minister unto their wants.

The President gave notice of the celebration of th First of August by a Pic Nic in Dedham, and of the around. probability, owing to a concurrence of favorable circumstances, of its proving a highly interesting occa-

Another Invention of the Enemy. In the Southern Literary Messenger for June, 1843, there appears a remarkable article, entitled 'Reflections on the Census of 1840.' Its design is to show that the free negroes of the northern States are the most vicious persons on this continent, perhaps on the earth; that the free colored race in the free States have been for many years deteriorating; that where slavery has been longest extinguished the condition of the colored race is worst; and that insanity prevails in a vastly greater proportion among the colored people in the free States than among the slaves or free colored peo- MR. EDITOR ple of slaveholding States. The article abounds in In conversation with a gentleman from Petersburg alse assumptions, fallacious reasoning, and erroneous Virginia, he gave me the following account, with a re statements of fact, and expresses strong approbation quest that his name should be withheld: of the Colonization Society.

lish the correctness of his theory relative to the great burg. The poor slave had been in the habit of run amount of insanity among colored people in the free ning off; he was told by Minitree that if he ever ran States, and he relies for this purpose chiefly upon the away from him that he would kill him. It was no United States Census for 1840. To test the accuracy long before the slave took it into his head to run off, of this census in relation to the State of Massachu. and, if possible, get to the PREE States : he was, how seits, I compared it with a pamphlet recently pub- ever, overtaken by the MAN-HYENAS, and returned to lished by the Secretary of this Commonwealth, which his employer. Minitree tied him down in his barn contains a complete list of our pauper idiots and luna- provided himself with THREE new cowhides, and tics for the year 1842, giving not only the gross num- gave him about E16HT hundred lashes! He washed bers, but the name and particular circumstances of the suffering victim in salt and water !- afterwards each person. As neither the number nor the propor- gave the poor fellow a STRINGE OF CAYENE PEPPER !! tion of insane people is likely to vary materially in and released him. Soon after his release, he went two years, we may safely assume that the years 1840 to a pond of water (such was his thirst from the efand 1842 were alike in this particular.

The census states that in the town of Worcester there are 133 insane colored paupers. The Secretary's Report states that there are but 2

insane colored paupers in that town. The census states that there are 173 insune colored

paupers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Secretary's Report affirms that there are but 20 persons of that class in this State.

How the United States census came to be so gross ly inaccurate, it is not my business to inquire; but while it contains errors like the above, it is evident that theories based upon the very columns containing those errors can be of little value,-c. K. W.

We hope to hear of Pic Nic celebrations in er ery part of the Commonwealth and the country upon I am informed by the gentleman that none of the pi the approaching glorious First. Such meetings are unrivalled for the favorable effect produced upon the

Dedham Pie Nic.

We call the attention of the friends of the cause it Boston and vicinity to the advertisement of the Dedham Pic Nic, which will be found in another column Judging from present appearances, there can be little The meeting was opened by reading of the Serip-doubt that a host will unite in this mode of celebrating ares by the President. The minutes of the last meet-the anniversary of the day which brought deliverance to England's slaves. From Dedham, West Roxbury The committee appointed at the last meeting for the Walpole, Wrentham, Dorchester, and Cambridgeport purpose of purchasing Parisian novelties for the Soci- we have gratifying assurances of the strong interest ety's table at the next Fair, reported their success. Which the notice of such a relebration has awakened All further donations for this object, should be We confidently expect a large delegation from each of these places. The friends of the cause in Lynn and The committee on the subject of Petitions, reported Salem, also, contemplate uniting in the celebration that after consultation with the Board of Managers of Those of the former place will hold a meeting this the Massachusetts Society, the following forms of pe- evening [Thursday] to make the needful arrangements. Lynn should rally by hundreds, as of old. Will not Danvers, too, 'come out' on the occasion? We invite her to do so most heartily. Our friends there will be in time if they take the cars in Salem at , in the State 71.2 A. M. and they can return in the train which leaves Boston at 7, P. M. With Rev. Messrs, Pier-1. That Congress will immediately abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and the slave trade between the severwhom we expect to hear. The committee of arrange al States of the Union. Whom we expect to hear. The committee of arrange2. That neither Florida nor any other new State ments will spare no exertions to impart variety and

2. That neither Florida nor any other new State may be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of government shall tolerate domestic slavery.

3. That Congress will take measures for amending the Constitution of the United States, either so as to abolish slavery, or so as explicitly to exonorate the people of each State from all obligation to assist in

17 Friends in Boston, call at 25 Cornhill, and get your tickets early. It is necessary that the com should know in season how many are going.

NANTUCKET, 7th mo. 13th, 1843.

Not a hiss, not a scuff, not a stamp of disapprobation through the three days and evenings that the Convention was holden

There are two classes that are not satisfied with the 3. To pass a law declaring and defining the rights Convention. One class are those who call themselves anti-slavery, but are so wedded to the Church that they cannot hear to hear her sins spoken of. This class say they do not approve of Conventions, and using such strong language-it does no good, it only stirs up strife-it would be better to let slavery alone, if we cannot abolish it through any other means than Resolved, That we adopt them for circulation, and destroying the churches For my part, I claim no that we recommend them to all anti slavery societies kindred with such abolitionists as the above. I be lieve they are a stumbling-block in the way of the The committee appointed to request the use of the anti-slavery reform, because they have to acknowledge lifferent churches for an anti-slavery lecture, read slavery an evil and a sin; therefore they do not like to their letter of application, and the answers of the Rev. be so inconsistent as to be in favor of the system, Mr. Adams, of the Essex-street Church, and of the still adhering to the church that is steeped to the teetl preachers who say, 'All modern moral reforms are of The meeting was addressed, at length, by Mr. Wm- the devil, and should be treated as such by members

> The other class, the ministers and members of the church that do not claim to be anti-slavery. They

d shelter him here. It was no new thing for slaves This harangue was so much liked, that it was o run away. Perhaps more ran away in former times preached the second time by request, only proving on of the population, and it was better for the cause that were thirsting for strife, for these revolutionists must should be so, than that the suggestions of prejudice be stopped any how, or at all hazards. Our people,

made destitute. While slavery existed, a man humbly advises his hearers, that as he is going to

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society had received And last, if not least, comes the peaceful Quakers to persevere, alluding very feelingly to the deep in- Their Quarterly Meeting has just passed. They, a terest felt in that Society, in every part of the country usual, advise Friends to keep 'quiet, and wait, as where it had been his fortune to be, and exhorted the Friends formerly did, for the coming of the Spirit,' members to persevere, till the work for which they for it is not by works, but by grace alone that we are saved. They have forgotten that George Fox said Every Quaker should shake the earth for ten miles

> The discussions are having the desired effect. Som of the church members have had moral courage enough to act for themselves, and have looked into these matters, and began to think for themselves, and withdraw their patronage from their shops, and cry out, Your goods are not merchantable-we have tried them, and are well satisfied-we want no further comment: but, whenever you will preach liberty to all the people in this world, then we will throw our mite into the coffers, to assist you In common with other men, but not above. Such is the language that begins to be discoursed in the small circles, and will grow daily, throughout the length and breadth of the

Awful Tragedy !--- A Slave Murdered !!

A Mr. Minitree, (master mason,) of Petersburg, ha The chief object of the writer seems to be to estab- in his emplay a slave man belonging to Mr. Hasinfects of the syringe of cayene pepper) and drank nearly a half gallon of water. Minitree, not satis fied with the tortures already inflicted upon his vic tim, secured him again, and flogged him till the pool fellow became senseless. He died in about two hour after. Minitree threw the dead body in the yard tha night, and in the morning, put it in a box, and buried

Mr. Hasinburg having heard of the ignominio death of his slave, had the cruel monster arrested The civil authorities had the body disinterred, and held an inquest, assisted by several physicians, wh held a post mortem examination over the body. Ver dict of the jury that the slave came to his death by the hands of Minitree, his employer. He is now ! ing tried for wilful murder.

This awful event took place about the last of June pers in Petersburg published or noticed the affair. WM. P. POWELL.

Boston, July 14, 1843.

We learn from the General Agent, that some slight changes in the line of march of the Conventions have been found advisable. The corrected arrangement is

Keeseville, N. Y. Thursday and Friday, July 20th Kecseville, N. 1. Abd.
and 21st.
Cuzenovia, Madison Co. 24th and 25th.
Curtland, Cortland Co. 28th and 25th.
Aurora, Cayuga Co. 3th and 1st of Aug.
Seneca Falls, Aug. 3d and 4th.
6th. Batavia, "6th Lockport, "7th and 8th.

These Conventions will be attended by Messa Remond, Monroe, White, and Ferris-

SECOND SERIES. Utica, a three days Convention, July 26th, 27th and

Syracuse, 30th and 31st, and August 1st. thester, August 3d, 4th and 5th.

Messrs Bradburn, Douglass, Buffum and Collins will be present at this second series of Conventions.

The Letters for Mr. Collins should henceforth l sent to his address, care of Francis Wright, Utica, N. Y. till after the 25th inst

The Anti-Slavery Melodies.

Every abolitionist who possesses the slightest claim musical taste, or who is conscious of the importance of making use of so important an auxiliary as music, in carrying forward our enterprise, should immediat ly purchase a copy of the Anti-Slavery Melodies, just ublished by Mr. J. Lincoln of Hingham, and for sale

at the Anti-Slavery Depository.

Mr. Lincoln's well-known musical ability is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the selections

and the composition.

The book contains nearly one hundred pages ful and popular airs.

Many of the hymns are written expressly for work, and are adapted expressly for social meetings and anti-slavery festivals. The whole collection evinces a most excellent taste and judgment, and is ry instrumentalities.

Every family should possess the work, and becom familiar with its contents.

THE VIRGINIA PHILOSOPHER. This satire, ti tended to immortalize the persons who attempted to re-enslave George Latimer,' which we noticed in a late number of the Liberator, has been received, and is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25, Cornhill.

Temperance.

Through the efforts of some of the Washingtonians, series of meetings have been commenced at the West part of the city. It is proposed to hold a mass meeting at the Smith School Room, on Thursday evening, July 27th. Let there be one general rally, for while laboring to strike the iron fetter from off the southern bondman, let us not fail to give battle to the tyrant alcohol, who holds so many among us in absolute slavery.

To our Forgetful Friends.

equal punctuality on their part is indispensable.

All letters relative to the financial concerns of the Liberator, should be sent to the address of the General Agent, not to the Publisher of the Liberator.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

This steamer arrived here on Monday evening, it thirteen days from Liverpool. Highly interesting letters from Elizabeth Pease, R. D. Webb, and Henry C. Wright have been received by her-too late for this number. They will appear next week.

The news is not of a very striking character.

though the Repeal demonstrations in Ireland show a determination on the part of that oppressed people to regain the rights of which they have been deprived. The enthusiastic reception of O'Connell at Ennis, by an assemblage of 700,000 persons, and the increase of the repeal rent money are gratifying evidence of this

Mr. O'Connell had a demonstration at Ennis, for the county of Clare, on Thursday, the 15th ult., and the meeting is described as more numerous than any that preceded it—the numbers are stated at 700,000! including about 6000 horsemen, the cavalcade of cars extended from Ennis to Newmarket—six miles. The preparations for his reception were most elaborate; at the entrance to the town 'whole trees were planted,' with triumphal arches across the road, mottos and de

The inscription of one device is worth transcribing : 'The next was a chain extended across, the centre of which, was joined by a cord, and on a green banner over it was inscribed:

'The Liberator of Ireland Will cut asunder The chain of slavery We labor under!

Here a man had taken up his position with a sword. with which, as the Liberator approached, he cut the cord in the centre; and the chain was shivered on both sides, amid the shouts and acclamations of thousands, that rent the air for some minutes.'

sands, that rent the air for some minutes."

The meeting was held on the race ground; and Mr. O'Connell ascended the platform, accompanied by Mr. Tom Steele, Mr. Charles O'Connell, 'Councillor' O'Leary, and three French gentlemen. On the motion of Mr. H. Bridgman, M. P. and Justice of the Peace, the Chair was taken by Cornelius O'Brien, M. P. and Lustine of the Peace, the Chair was taken by Cornelius O'Brien, M. P. and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. O'Connell, in his speech, said the moment he had 3,000,000 Repealers, he would begin another career. They would have a Parliament. Ireland should once more belong to Irishmen. At the dinner, he said the British ministry were

divided on the Irish question—they would not use coercive measures. He was certain of the fact, &c.

A meeting at Athlone on Sunday was held—from 50,000 to 400,000, many of them women; and one writer says that 100 priests were on the ground. The gathering took place at Summer Hill. Before it, mass was said in the open air, for the benefit of those who had left their distant homes too soon to attend morning heir distant homes too soon to attend morning. There were two platforms, one for men,

nother for women The chairman was Lord French. At the weekly Repeal meeting of the Repeal Asso-ciation, on Monday, Mr. O'Conneil announced that the Repeal rent for the week amounted to £3103, 7s. 5d. The largest sum received in one week by the Catho-lic Association, was £2700, and that was during the height of the agilation for the Clare election; in general, the average of the receipts did not exceed £350.

China and India. There had been no more fighting, to join in commencating it. Let immediate a but strong military demonstrations still continued to ments be made by the friends in every town be made by Sir Charles Napier, in opposition to Shere Mahomed. The latter had sent a message to the former, informing him, that, having fought two battless for his country, he now wished to have a third for resting the sent as the sen ligion ! and Lord N. was making preparations to grat-

Spain. Insurrectionary movements were still in operation to considerable extent. An expedition upon Madrid was contemplated, and effects making the spain.

Greece is threatened with anarchy, and her com merce is in a deplorable state. To revert to IRELAND : Her repeal movements have

now reached a height which must convince England. notwithstanding her show of physical resistance, that discretion is the better part of valor,' and lead her to yield to the just claims of Ireland, however contrary such a course may be to her past policy, and however humiliating it may be to her arrogant pride We say policy, for principle she has none in the case, else she would not have plundered poor Ireland this long series of years, and sanguinarily butchered her roble sons, whom oppression had led into some overt acts of retaliation upon the tools of her tyranny ; just as the least show of resistance furnishes the American slaveholder an apology for murdering the victim of his tyranny on the spot. Ever since England obtained away over Ireland she has employed all conceivable evil appliances to maintain her supremacy, large New England representation will be present.

and, heretofore, but too specessfully; of late, her menace of physical force appears to be her main france, thinking, doubtless, that the recent terrible fate of Affghanistan will operate as a warning upon her rebellious dependancy. Questions, however, which have embroiled the two countries for centuries, are not, we trust, thus to be scared from the minds of Irishmen, nor to be settled by the execution of such menace. Ireland gives foo strong evidence a thorough knowledge of her rights, and shows to strong a determination to maintain them, to allow of such a supposition. Her moral elevation is now truly sublime; and if she but continue her present peaceful course-violate no law, enrol, organize and agitate, agitate, agitate, England must succumb-she unot attack such a people, nor can she forever resist the pressure of such an agitation; her Lion, instead of showing his teeth, will show his tail-be conquered by forbearance. Thus Ireland will triumph, and her people be free. Her triumph will be the more glorious, from her leader having nobly spurned the blood-stained money' of 'faithless recreants' to free dom on this side of the Atlantic. Let these hypocritical tyrants be consistent. If their avarice and oppression have ground out of their victims more than a sufficiency for their own extravagances, let them transmi the surplus to the Grand Turk, to remunerate him for his sacrifices to Despotism in subjugating the Greeks. He will readily accept the boon, and cherish them as his peculiar favorites .- Y.

To the Friends of the Liberator in the Western

A most excellent opportunity will be presented a the series of Conventions to be held in Vermont, New-York, and Ohio, during the ensuing six months for rendering valuable assistance to the Liberator, and to the interests of the cause, by making a large addimusic, a large proportion of it entirely original, and tion to its subscription list. The Agents, whose the remainder consisting of some of the most beauti- presence at those Conventions is promised, will most joyfully receive and forward any subscriptions or donations. We trust, that, with the co-operation of friends in that section of country, they may be successful in doubling the number of papers now sent to those States, thus leaving behind them a large numan invaluable addition to the catalogue of anti-slave- ber of these efficient laborers to perfect the work they will commence, by weekly appeals to the conscience

> Friends of LIBERTY and of the LIBERATOR, will ou, individually, do all that you can?

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Gen. Agent. Great Explosion .- On Friday night last, a great ex

and sober second thought of the people.

plosion took place in the Tunnel of the Allegheny Portage railroad. Some cars laden with whiskey and bacon had been run into the tunnel in the evening, where they were left for the night; but in coming where they were left for the night; but in coming along, a spark from the locomotive had got into one of them, and remained unobserved. Toward morning it had increased to a flame, and, reaching the contents of the barrels, an explosion of tremendous violence occurred, rending the ents into a thousand atoms, and disengaging bugs masses of rock above, filled the tunnel to such an extent as to render it impassible for a day or two.—Hallidaysburg, (Pa.) Inq.

Ordination .- The ordination of the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary was held on Sunday last, by Bishop Onderdonk. With regard to one of the students, Ors. Anthon and Smith objected, on the ground that the candidate was known to hold senti Two must request our subscribers who are in the arrears, to favor us by remitting, as soon as possible, the amount due from them. They are aware that our payments must be regularly made, and to insure this isfactory, he should proceed to the ordination.

> Industrious Bird .- One of the street-shows Broadway, for the last few days, says Willis, has been a very accomplished canary bird, offered for sate on the broad sidewalk in front of St. Paul's. His cage was fitted with a rail-road, and a deep well, and when he was hungry, he drew a car containing seed up an inclined plane, and when thirsty, he drew a ministure bucket of water from his deep well—very much to the delight of a crowd of boys and bystanders. He certainly got his provender by the sweat of his feath-ers, for it looked like very hard work, and was a cu-rious instance of a purely ornamental creature put to hard labor for his living.

Webster's Dictionary .- The printing of the revised dition of Webster's great Dictionary was completed only the day before his death.

MARRIED-By Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Robert Hall to Mies Elizabeth Jane Spry

DIED-In this city, July 2d, Mrs. Nancy Princess.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-Arrangements have been made for holding One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions during the next six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—in accordance with a plan adopted at the late New-England A. S. Convention. Among the speakers who will give their attendunce from the East ure Messrs. John A. Collins, George Bradburn, Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, and James Monroe. TIONS.

FIRST SERIES. Middlebury, "Thursday and Friday, 13th and 14th. N. Ferrisburgh, Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th. Keeseville, N. T. Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st. Cazenovia, Madison Co. July 24th and 25th. Cortland, Cortland Co. 28th and 29th

Aurora, Cayuga Co. 30th, and 1st. August. Seneca Falls, August 3d and 4th. Batavia, 6th. Lockport, 7th and 8th.

SECOND SERIES. Utica, a three days Convention, July 26th, 27th and Syracuse, Co. 30th, 31st and 1st Aug.

Syracuse, Co. 30th, 51st and 5th.
Rochester, Aug. 3d, 4th and 5th.
Buffalo, "7th, 8th, and 9th.
J. A. COLLINS,

General Agent of the Mass. A. A S. Soc GREAT CELEBRATION AT LOWELL ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST

To the Abolitionists of Middlesex County and vicinity DEAR FRIENDS :. DEAR FRIENDS:

The next quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Auti-Statery Society will be holden in the City Hall, Lowell, on the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the glorious event of West-

Hall, Lowell, on the first day of regions event of West o'clock A. M., to celebrate the glorious event of West India Emancipation.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have kindly accepted an invitation to unite with them on that occasion. It is hoped that W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel J. May and other distinguished advocates will be present.

ALL, without distinction of sect or party, who admire the sublime spectacle presented by that act of

ALL, without distriction of sect or party, who as-mire the sublime spectacle presented by that act of British philanthropy which, in a moment transformed 800,000 chattels into MEN, are most cordially invited to join in commemorating it. Let immediate arrangesuffer them to remain in their cool retreat among their

Groton, July 10th, 1843.

The Herald of Freedom, and the papers in the county favorable to the object of the m please copy.

CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the colored citizens of the United States will be held in the city of Buffalo, on the third Tuesday in August, 1843, at 10 o'clock,

The object of this Convention is to deliberate on those questions that pertain to the colored man' rights, and to adopt such measures as will effectually secure to him the privileges of an American citizen Among the objects to be promoted, is the establishment of a permanent press through which the grievances of the colored people may be made known and redressed. Various other topics, of momentous interest, will come up before the Convention, and it is hoped that all who can make it convenient to attend will be present to aid with their wisdom the deliberations of the meeting.

NOTICES. Hear ! Hear!!!

Hear! Hear!! Hear!!!

Great gathering of the People of Color.

A highly important meeting will be held in the Baptist meeting house, Belknap-street, on Thursday evening, the 20th inst, at half-past 7 o'clock, at which time and place the colored citizens, without regard to age or sex, are earnestly invited to attend. The true friends of liberty and of the colored man are most respectfully requested to be present. Many very important subjects will be presented, to elicit the attention of the lovers of freedom—among which will be the call of a National Convention among free people of color—the introduction of two persons, just from the call of a National Convention among free people of color—the introduction of two persons, just from the hot hed of oppression, who will portray some of the delightful effects of this system upon the body and mind of our brethren. Some things will also be said of the man whose head is worth five thousand dollars to the Senate of Georgia.

Who will not be present at such a meeting!? Will any stay behind? Come, then, one and all, both small and great. Come, ye noble band of abolitionists, who for some 13 years have fought like Spartane for the triumph of Liberty.

for the triumph of Liberty.

To this call let there be one general rush, and a

hearty response. Let those who always buckle on their armor at the sound of Freedom's triumph, be there—and whosoever will, let them come. JOHN T. HILTON, THOMAS COLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON,

COFFIN PITTS, BENJ. P. BASSETT. WM. DUNCAN, WM. C. NELL, LUNSFORD LANE, BENJ. WEEDEN.

ANTI-SLAVERY PICKNICK AT TEMPERANCE GROVE, DEDHAM,

Tuesday, August 1st., 1843. Tuesday, August 1st., 1843.

At a meeting of abolitionists of Boston, held on the 9th inst. it was unnaimously resolved to commemorate the ensuing anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, by a public and social Picknick, at Te mperance Grove, Dedham; and that the friends of the cause in that and the neighboring towns be carnestly invited to unite with us in this appropriate observance of the day.

A procession will be formed at the Town Hall in Bedham, at 9 o'clock, or on the arrival of the con-

Dedham, at 9 o'clock, or on the arrival of the cars from Boston, and proceed from thence to the Grove, where addresses are expected from John Pierpont, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of freedom, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of freedom, with music and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. The friends of the cause in Dedham, Roxbury, Dorchester, Medfield, Walpole, Wrentham, and other neighboring towns, are earnestly invited to join the procession, and it is hoped that all will be upon the ground punctually at 9 o'clock. Let the children come, that they may imbibe the spirit of devotion to the cause of impartial and universal freedom, and be prepared to take the place of their fathers in the warfare with oppression.

re with oppression.

Every friend of the cause is expected to conform to the fashion of Picknicks, by contributing his share to

refreshments necessary on the occasion.

The Committee will endeavor to procure banners and badges appropriate to the occasion, for the use of

f the several towns.

Arrangements have been made with the Raii-Road Arrangements have been made with the Rail-Road Company to convey all who desire to attend the Pic Nic, at a reduced price. Those who purchase tickets at 25 Cornhill, before the day of the celebration, will be carried to Dedham and back again for 37 1-2 cents, which is a reduction of one-fourth from the regular fare. Those who intend to go should buy their tickets early, that we may know how large a company to require for

provide for.

N. B. If the first of August should prove to be a rainy day, the celebration first fair day thereafter.

OLIVER JOHNSON, GEORGE ADAMS, FRANCIS JACKSON, H. W. WILLIAMS, H. I. BOWDITCH, M. A. W. JOHNSON,

M. A. W. JOHNSON,
Committee of Arrangements.
The Boston Christian World, Dedham Patriot,
Norfolk Washingtonian, and Quincy Patriot, are requested to give the above notice one or two inser-

ON THE EVENING OF THE FIRST OF AU-

There will be a Social Soiree in the Infant School Room, Belkings-street, to commence at 8 o'clock.— Tickets 75 cts each, may be had of J. P. Coburn, No. 8, Brattle-st. and of F. P. Clary, No. 44, same street; of B. P. Bassett, Endicott-st. and No. 4, Southack Court, Peter Avory, corner Poplar and Chambers-st. of Mrs. Alvis, Southack-st. of Henry Weeden, 24 At-kinson-st. Geo. Washington, Smith Court.

B. P. BASSET,
HENRY WEEDEN,
GEO. WASHINGTON,

Managers.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. A meeting of the Women's Anti-Slavery Conference, of the county of Essex, will be held at the house of Mrs. Enoch Tallensbee, West Newbury, on Thursday, the 27th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.
All mothers and daughters who are willing to speak and labor in behalf of the slave are invited to be present.

SOPHIA G. PARKER, Rec. Sec. Haverhill, July 8, 1843. BRITISH EMANCIPATION. The New-England Freedom Association will celebrate the glorious event which gave liberty to 800,000 human beings, by a public meeting in Chardon-street chapel, on Tuesday, 1st of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A procession will be formed by the children, preceded by the Association. Addresses may be expected from several individuals. All friends of liberty are invited to participate on the occasion.

to participate on the occasion. In behalf of the Committee ROBERT WOOD R. R. ALEXANDER, CHA'S H. ROBERTS, ISABELLA HOLMES,

ROSANNA SEWELL. Papers friendly will please copy. WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. WEST INDIA EMANCIFATION.
The Anniversary of the Abelition of Slavery in the British West Indies, will be celebrated by the friends of Emancipation, in Weymouth and vicinity, on the First day of August next. Eloquent addressmy be expected, as invitations have been extended to many distinguished advocates of the cause, who will be present.

The meeting will be held at the meeting-house of the Universalist Society in Weymouth, at 2 o'clock,

Refreshments will be provided by the friends of the Every true friend of the slave, who desires the rod of the oppressor to be broken, will be present, and participate in the festivities of the occasion. JOHN ROLIE.

RUFUS K. TROTT, Committee. New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED

MANIFOLD WRITER. BY this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate can be written in one operation, with more case and greater facility than a single letter with an ordi-

rry pen and ink. To the mercantile, professional and travelling part To the mercantile, professional and travelling part of the community, this truly great invention is of infinite value, as it is a great saving of Tink, TROUBLE and KENERSE. The principal advantage to be derived from the Manifold Writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any additional trouble to the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful

of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in successful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unfeigned approbation of all whose observation it has come under. At the late fair of the American Institute, the merits of the article were examined into by three of the most able chemists in the country, who pronounced it to be a very ingenious and useful contrivance, and not itable to change color by exposure to air, moisture, or chemical agents. Consequently a medel was awarded by the Institute.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantage to procure the article, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by wholesale.

Newspapers or magazines throughout the country, copying the above entire, without alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it twelve inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the subscriber.

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William-street,

LEWIS FRANCIS, 83 William-street

THE

Henry W. V

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To whom

f the pape

SCIS JACK

M. LLOYD

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POETRY.

From the Nantucket Telegraph. THE COME OUTER'S HYMN. Vhere are the 'pearly gates of heaven?' How can I gain admission there? Must I some magic word proclaim, A passport to its regions fair ? Must I before an altar kneel, And offer incense to my King? Must I a holy rapture feel,

And sounding words of homage bring? Must I one day in every seven Devote myself to praise and prayer? Must I at morning, noon, and even Forget all worldly thoughts and care

Must I subscribe to lengthened creeds And heavy tithes of cummin pay? And minister to priesthoods' creeds, And join the bigot's long array?

So taught not be-the Nazarene, Who lived, and taught, and died for me; Of light, and love, and liberty.

He bade me love and serve my God, And love and serve my fellow-man; Such was the substance of his word, The whole of his redeeming plan. If I but keep his great command,

The hosts of hell cannot prevail To drive me from the promised land; For Jesus' word can never fail. Priesthood may aim its poisoned dart, And pray to pierce my stubborn soul;

Churches may play their usual part, To break me into their control. But, loving Christ, I fear no ill; If he approve, none else can harm If I but do his Father's will,

I tean on his protecting arm. Then shall my waiting soul atttain To all the scenes of promised joy; The heaven of heavens I shall attain, Where happiness knows no alloy.

A COME-OUTER.

From the National A. S. Standard. TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. Press forward with vigor, Ye friends of the slave ! Unchecked and undaunted, For freedom be brave! Persecution and trouble

May here be your lot; But be patient, and faithful-In truth falter not. There are millions, who, envious,

Your efforts behold; Remember the bondman-Oh! wax ye not cold. To justice and mercy

Let all eyes be opened, In all times and places, For truth be ye bold; The great sin of slavery

Arouse ye the land !

Let all men behold And who are the guilty? Aye! let that be shown A mote's in the South's eye,

A beam in our own! Then arouse ye the people ! The truth to them show : And soon will be given Oppression's death-blow

Go forward with courage, And meet ye the strife; Fight bravely for freedom-Tis dearer than life.

The time is approaching, The time long deferred, When the clank of the fetter No more shall be heard.

Waen the bonds of oppression Shall surely be broke, And the slave in his manhood Shall spurn the vile yoke.

Then press forward with vigor, Oh! cease not from labor, Till liberty come.

Though abuse and revilings Upon you be poured, Heed them not ; for your Master Your zeal will reward.

> THE MORNING LIGHT. BY PARK BENJAMIN

Thou cheerful morning light ! How through my lattice streams thy welcome ray Thou mild precursor of the perfect day, Dispeller of the night !

Who loves thy gentle beam ! Not he whose hours are passed in revelry, Not he who wakes to no reality So blissful as his dream

He who forgets his care Beneath the wing of soul-entrancing sleep, Thinks the star-sentinels, that nightly keep Their watch above the air

More levely far than thou-For on the earth alone they seem to gaze; But through the curtains thy obtrusive rays Fall on his anxious brow.

Yet many love thee well. The sailor, tossed on the unquiet sea, With deeper transport turns and blesses thee. Than words of mine can tell,

For on the distant rim Of the free waters mellowing in thy smile, He sees the faint line of his native isle, Rise shadowy and dim.

The happy, sportive child, Slumbering since evening twilight on his bed, Jovs to behold the morning sweetly shed Its radiance soft and mild.

The maiden with pure cheek, Touched only by the chaste and rosy gale, Delights to see, as love's young visions fail, Thy h m her eyelids seek. And he who at the shrine

Of glorious nature worships, when the glow Of early sunrise rests on things below, Deems thy first ray divine.

Even I, who thus beguile This dawning hour with thoughts serenely bright, For this do love thee, cheerful morning light ; Thou seem'st creation's smile

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

Father! now the day is past, On thy child thy blessing cast: Near my pillow, hand in hand, Keep thy guardian angel band : And throughout the darkling night, Bless me with a cheerful light. Let me rise at morn again, Frae from every thought of pain ; Pressing through life's thorny way, Keep me, Father, day by day !

REFORM.

New Society.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON: As the subject of Association is now so frequently pressed on public attention, and is in itself so important to all classes of society, perhaps you will not object to the following article being laid before the readers of the Liberator, its design being to help to a right judgment of the spirit and principles on which those proceed who are now taking the lead in the for- are unsparing in their denunciation of barren creeds mation of Associations in this country and in Eng-

mode of association different from what has hitherto, tures. It is also clear to such minds, that the mode, by the spirit and principles from which the builders-up of new society shall act. Beyond these points there seems considerable obscurity and conflict of opinion, the consequence of which is the arrestation of reform, and the continuance of the old things pretty nearly in an unchanged position. Now this delay, though, no doubt, wise ends are to be answored by it, cannot be protracted indefinitely. Some traits already given. We will not, however, leave agreement must be come to. We must, unmistakably, see the new light by which our path is to be guided, or the heart-impulse now felt will have been given to little purpose. Where then is the guiding truth, what the spirit which is to conduct us to the Jesired haven? It can hardly be that the great Truth which is to characterize the coming revolution has not been uttered in words, present with us as its Reality ever is. It can hardly be that that has not been said, and even where, and by every body, ere the revolution can be mmated. We seem to be at the eleventh hour of Reform, every eye is expectant, every pulse quivers, every heart throbs for the realization of a promise made in secret to each, and declared from the housecreed that there shall follow a certainty of Pruition? Men's hearts and minds have been long deeply stirred, prophecy has to be uttered, and acts of love, those former. are the exponents of the spirit of the age, of the spirit in the Reformation—they are the Reformation. The Reformation is an existent thing, idealized, verbalbeen cast to share in it; to all else it is a chimera, shapeless, dark, phantasmal.

So far, then, as the revolution has progressed, in the United States and in Great Britain, we venture to affirm the principles and act to be self-denying. The revolution is not, as yet, social, political, or religious but one of personality, a reformation of individual habitudes. All else is words, words, words. Social reform is talked, political reform is talked, religious reform is talked, bodily reform only is acted by the masses of the people.

Now in this first act we have the key to all that is to follow. Every succeeding step will be made, although the condition of the persons variously engaged in the University of Oxford. In furnishing the substance the old, and plant themselves firmly on new ground There is, there can be no revolution where the masses

formers, two sets of principles, and a spirit, lying or true, from which all reforms and delusions date. The deceptive reformer lets alone his personalities, and seeks extra-personal changes. He drinks, eats, and clothes himself as other men do; he seeks wealth, marries, and roots himself in society pretty much in the same style as the rest of the world, the difference consisting, mainly, in a separate identity put forth, from time to time in books are expected as a personal changes. He drinks, eats, and of the children and young persons employed in mines and manufactories; it being wisely considered that their opportunity of reporting on the dark-ness of Colleges as compared with Mines, and on the prejudicial atmosphere of Seats of Learning as compared with seats of labor, would be highly advantageous to the public interest, and might possibly time to time, in books, speeches, and other idealogies. vantageous to the public interest, and might possibly His principles, all, are no more deeply derived than from self; he has discovered, elaborated, and perfected them, and to him, therefore, all the honor and the ar glory are due. He seeks proselytes, that with them clusion as appeared to them to be warranted by the he may obtain wealth and power, and so be enabled, facts. as he says, to 'reform society,' whereas the truth is, that, as he is, himself, unreformed, they could only be used for purposes of indulgence. The spirit in him is evidenly, not true, nor wise, nor good in the largest sense, for if religiously true, his ascriptions of merit would be to God, if wise he would begin by reforming himself, and if good he would neither seek wealth nor power, for in these are temptations to all manner

On the other hand, the first act of the real reformer s one of personal purity. He abstains from polluting his body, God's true and living temple, more from instinctive reverence towards the invisible Creator. than out of regard to any experiences; and, however wide may be the prospect of change opened to him, he never forgets that the first principle of reform is self-denial, nor that the life of all Being is God. His principles, he knows, are an implantation in his Being, and that only as this is unfolded can be live the life of a true man. He desires to be a full, a perfect man, and knowing whence he has proceeded, reposes, trustfully, on Spirit, being less careful respecting outward things than intrinsic treasure. He distrusts, exceedingly, that favorite doctrine of the self-wise man which assumes wealth and power to be instruments not dangerous to their possessors, and would avoid the responsibility which attaches to them until fully assured that they are accorded to him as means for human elevation.

The Society reformer, or, as better known, the social reformer, is a numerous class in England, and they fou strenuous efforts are now being made by J. A. Collins and others to organise them in the United States Their leader is the well-known Robert Owen, from whose pen has proceeded a formula of opinion, which is accepted by his followers under the name of 'the doctrine of circumstances.' Although no body of persons has, perhaps, caused more alarm to the old religionists and legitimists than this, nothing has been done by it which can merit serious regard as an act. Ideally, they have proved themselves most formidable opponents to credalists of all denominations, but their principles remain little more than an abstraction, for notwithstanding the Society has among its members one of the wealthiest capitalists in England, and Robert Owen is a great favorite with many of the aristocracy and middle class, about £30,000 is all they have been able to raise during the four years for which they have had possession of the estate at Tytherley, whilst twenty times that sum, namely, £600,000, is required to form a complete community. It is scarcely necessary to add, that of the many thousands who have embraced the views of this philanthropist, all but a very inconsiderable number remain

component parts of old society. The Spirit reformers require attention not so much ount of their number as from other considerations. One of their modern founders has been an Englishman, named Greaves, who was for several years the friend and associate of Pestalozzi. James Pierpont Greaves has lately deceased, and some account of his ideas and sentiments has been given in recent numbers of the Dial, by his pupil and friend, Charles Lane, who is now a resident of New-England,

and, we believe, intends to make this country the field for his immediate operations. An estate near Harvard, Mass. has been redeemed for the initiation of a new order of life, where he now resides in con junction with A. Bronson Alcott,

The Spirit reformers are deemed by the follower of Robert Owen to be their antagonists; in what sense we shall presently take occasion to show. There is no disagreement between them as to the extensive unfitness of existing institutions for humanity. Both and dead forms. Both regard actual government as made up of 'force and fraud,' and to be deposed with all possible expedition. Both regard man as debased There is at the present time nothing more clear to and deformed, yet being at the core unspotted and the causal mind respecting new society, than that a good-loving. They vary not in viewing competitive society as an evil, and desiring to withdraw from its generally, obtained, will be one of its leading fea- degrading influences. They would have every man and woman in direct connexion with the land, no one whatever it may be, will be, altogether, determined interposing between it and the needing, willing cultivator. They would abolish titles founded on wealth, orders founded on proscription. Both are for offering equal opportunities to all to be educated. Both desire to see woman emancipated, and made equal with man

With so many points of agreement, it may seem strange to some that there should be difference of identity; such we must refer to the individual porthe reader with that comparison solely.

Socialism finds an antagonism in the declaration of n Universal Spirit Presence. Itself unapprehensive of an Universal Life, the highest recognition it has made is a 'Power in the world which composes and decomposes all things,' and in man a will, subject to motives proceeding from outer things. Thus it deals, exclusively, with materialities. Its highest standard is human will, formed, as it would say, through the done, somewhere, which has to be said and done every operation of circumstances properly arranged; and its whole business is the proper arrangement of these, when, it is predicted, man will be as happy as his na-

ture will permit. Spiritualism does not deny the educative, nor th repressive use of circumstances. It even admits, in tops by all. Has the revelation been made to us not the estimation of the writer of this article, the formato be fulfilled? Have we been incited to discontent at tion of character by circumstances; in other words, time-honored things, and those not to be exchanged for that the outer form is given by means of outer, or better and more glorious ones? Have we been taught tireumferential things. But it also asserts a UNIVERto hope and stimulated to act, and has it not been de- SAL SPIRIT WILL, to which all human wills should perpetually defer, and from which all that is good in human intention directly proceeds. Spiritthere has long been heard ' note of preparation and ualism, then, differs from Socialism not so much, if at din of war, and has it all been barren of good? It is all, on account of what Socialism teaches, as on ac not credible. Not so does Infinite Wisdom execute count of what it does not teach, the formula of the its designs. Not a heart is warmed but that the pos- latter, that 'circumstances form the character,' only sessor of it may act out some part that has been as requiring to have prefixed to it, 'Spirit guides the signed to him-not a mouth is opened but a word of will, to make it, synthetically, as expressive for the

We do not purpose now to remark on the very op posite tendencies which belong to these two parties, but leave the public to decide, out of its own knowized, factitious; but such only to those whose lot has ing, where we ought to look for the next great act of the Reformation, simply adding the fact, that the friends to whom we have referred not only declare in But the inquiry what are the principles, and what the great act of the revolution, remains unanswered, earnestly seek to extend their practice to the exclusion at least as a speciality. We will endeavor to make of whatever pollutes and degrades, to foreign drinks, slave products, and the shedding of blood.

SAMUEL BOWER. July 9, 1843.

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Evening Post. Distressing State of the University of Oxford.

We find in a recent number of the London Examiner, the following important report of commis-sioners said to have been appointed to inquire into of the report, the Examiner gives this account of the commission. 'It can scarcely be necessary for us to remind our readers that a commission under the or readers that a commission under the of read Seal was appointed some months since, to inquire into the deplorable amount of ignorance and superstition alleged to prevail in the University of Oxford; concerning which, the representatives of that learned body in the Commons' House of Parliament, two sets of principles, and a spirit, lying or open the public eyes.

The Commissioners have ever since been actively

engaged in pursuing their inquiries into this subject, m the mass of evidence su Their report is now before us, and though it has not yet been presented to Parliament, we venture

to give it entire.
The Commissioners find: First, with regard to Employment-That the intellectual works in the University Oxford are, in all essential particulars, precisely what they were when it was first established for the manufacture of clergymen. That they alone have stood still, (or, in the very few instances in which they have moved at all, have moved backward,) when all other works have advanced and improved. That the nature of the employment in which the young persons are engaged, is, by reason of its excessive dust and rust, extremely pernicious and destructive. That they all become short-sighted in a most remarkable degree; that, for the most part, they lose the use of their reason at a very early age, and are seldom known to recover it. less and painful extremes of deafness and blindn are frequent among them. They are reduced to such a melancholy state of apathy and indifference, as to be willing to sign anything, without asking what it is, or knowing what it means; which is a common custom with those unhappy persons, even to the extent of nine-and-thirty articles at once. That, from the monotonous nature of their employment, and the dull routine of their unvarying drudgery (which re-quires no exercise of original intellectual power, but is a mere parrot-like performance,) they become painfully uniform in character and perception, and are reduced to one dead level (a very dead one, as yo Commissioners believe) of mental imbecility. That cramps and paralysis of all the higher faculties of the brain, are the ordinary results of this system of labor. And your Commissioners can truly add, that they found nothing in the avocations of the of Scotland, the knife-grinders of Sheffield vorkers in iron of Wolverhampton, one half so prej udicial to the persons engaged therein, or one half fatal system of em so injurious to society, as this ment in the University of Oxford

Secondly, with regard to the Prevailing Ignorance-

That the condition of the University at Oxford under this head, is of the most appalling kind; inso-much that your Commissioners are firmly of opinion that taking all the attendant circumstances into consideration, the young persons employed in mines and manufactories are enlightened beings, radiant and manufactories are enlightened beings, radian with intelligence, and overflowing with the best re sults of knowledge, when compared with the persons young and old, employed in the manufacture of clergymen at Oxford. And your Commissioners have been led to this conclusion: not so much by the perusal of prize poems, and a due regard to the very small number of young persons accustomed to University employment who disting in after-life, or become in any way who distinguish themselve some; as by immediate reference to the evidence taken on the two Commissions, and an impartial con sideration of the two classes of testimony, side by

side.

That it is unquestionably true that s boy was examined under the Children's Employment Commission, at Brinsley, in Derbyshire, who had been three years at school, and could not spell 'church;' whereas there is no doubt that the persons employed in the University of Oxford can all spell church with great readiness, and indeed year seldom spell annihing readiness, and, indeed, very seldom spell anyth else. But, on the other hand, it must not be forg ten that, in the minds of the persons employed in the University at Oxford, such comprehensive words as justice, mercy, charity, kindness, brotherly love, forbearance, gentleness, and good works, awaken no ideas, whatever; while the evidence shows that the

most preposterous notions are attached to the mere terms priest and faith. One young person, employed in a mine, had no other idea of a Supreme Being than 'that he had heard him constantly damned at;' but use the verb to damn, in this horrible connexion with the Fountain Head of Mercy, in the active sense, instead of the passive one; and make the Deity the nonnative case instead of the objective.

Thus from the lowest depth there is a path to the sense, instead of the possible of the possi

University, to questions put to them by the sub-Commissioners in the progress of this inquiry, bespoke a moral degradation infinitely lower than any brought to light in mines and factories; as may be gathered from the following examples. A vast number of witdening interested as the Carrier to the did not an element of mercy and worship, with a cases being interested as to the Carrier to the did not an element of mercy and worship, with a cases being interested as to the Carrier to the did not an element of mercy and worship, with a cases being interested as to the Carrier to the did not an element of mercy and worship, with a cases being interested as to the Carrier to the did not a case to the case of the c bread, and little boys all up together, and called the the same sermon was preached there, and not in compound faith. Others again, being asked if they deemed it to be a matter of great interest in heaven, and of high moment in the vast scale of creation, whether a poor human priest should put on, at a certain time, a white robe or a black one; or should the following from the first certain time, a white robe to the West or should the following from the first certain time. whether a poor human priest should put on, at a certain time, a white robe or a black one; or should turn his face to the East or to the West; or should bend his knees of clay; or stand, a worm on end upon the earth; said 'yes, they did;' and being further questioned, whether a man could hold such nummeries in his contempt, and pass to everlasting nearly a third of the entire population), were assourcest said holdly 'No' (See reidence of Pursey and blad at heads of the entire population), were assourced to the property of the entire population, were assourced to the entire population, were assourced to the entire population, were assourced to the entire population, and they form the entire population, were assourced to the entire population of the entire population and the following from the earth; said 'yes, they did;' and being further questioned. ed 'Yes;' which your Commissioners submit is an example of ignorance, besotted dullness, and obstinacy, wholly without precedent in the inquiry limited to mines and factories; and is such as the system of labor adopted in the University of Oxford, could alone produce. (See evidence of Inglis.) In the former Commission, one boy anticipated all examination by volunteering the remark, 'that he warn't no judge of suffice,' but the present employed in the University of the customs. The cause of this scene could be seen and compelled the poor to retire, which they did, uttering imprecations against the director of the customs. The cause of this scene of nuffin; but the persons employed in the Univerof nuffin; but the persons employed in the University of Oxford, almost to a man, concur in saying, that they ain't no judges of nuffin,' (with the unimportant exception of other men's souls;) and that, believing in the divine ordination of any minister to the stable biscuit free of duty. This was refused the stable biscuit free of duty. This was refused to believing in the divine ordination of any minister to whom they may take a fancy, 'they ain't answerable for nuffin to nobody;' which your Commissioners again submit, is an infinitely worse case, and is fraught with much greater mischief to the general welfare. (See the evidence in general.)

We humbly represent to your Majesty that the persons who give these answers, and hold these opinions and are in this alarming state of impeance and

ions, and are in this alarming state of ignorance and bigotry, have it in their power to do much more evil than the other ill-qualified teachers to whom we referred in our report on the condition of young per-sons employed in mines and factories, inasmuch as those were voluntary instructors of youth, who can be removed at will, and as the public improvement demands, whereas these are the appointed Sunday teachers of the empire, forced by law upon your Maj-esty's subjects, and not removable for incompetence called Bishops, who are, in general, more tent and worse conducted than themselves fore, it is our loyal duty to recommend to your Majesty that the pecuniary, social, and political privileges, now arising from the degradation and debasement of the minds and morals of your Majesty's subects, be no longer granted to these persons; or at least that, if they continue to exercise an exclusive power of conferring learned degrees and distinctions, the titles of the same be so changed and altered, that they may in some degree express the tenets in right of which they are bestowed. And this, we suggest to your Majesty, may be done, without any great vi-olation of the true conservative principle; inasmuch as the initial letters of the present degrees (not by any means the least important part of them) may still be retained—as Bachelor of Absurdity, Master of Arrogance, Doctor of Church Lunacy, and the like. All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

THOMAS TOOKE, (L. S.) T. SOUTHWOOD, (L. S.) LEONARD HORNER, (L. S.) ROBERT J. SAUNDERS, (L. S.) Westminster, June 1, 1843.

From the Practical Christian George Fox.

The following stirring thoughts of Carlyle create deep emotions of soul. George Fox was great because he was good. He followed most devoutly the leadings of the Divine Spirit, and with a steadfast zeal fulfilled his glorious mission. What a mighty power of reform would the Quakers now wield, were they as true as their early predecessors.

'Perhaps the most remarkable incident in modern 'Perhaps the most remarkable incident in modern history,' says Teufelsdrockh, 'is not the Diet of Worms, still less the battle of Austerlitz, Waterloo, Peterloo, or any other battle; but an incident passed carelessly over by most historians, and treated with me degree of ridicule by others; namely, George ox's making to himself a suit of leather. This maker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or purer form, the Divine Idea of the Universe is pleased to manifest itself; and, across all the huils sent back to her friends. their souls; who, therefore, are rightly accounted Loudon .- Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. rophets, God-possessed; or even gods, as in some persons it has chanced. Sitting in his stall, working ersons it has chanced. Sitting in his stall, working on tanned hides, amid pincers, paste-horns, rosin, wine-bristles, and a nameless flood of rubbish, this outh had nevertheless a living spirit belonging to nim; also an antique, inspired volume, through which, as through a window, it could look upwards, and discern its celestial home. The task of a daily sair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of ictuals, and an honorable, mastership in cordwainair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of ictuals, and an honorable, mastership in cordwainry, and perhaps the post of Thirdborough in his lundred, as the crown of long faithful sewing,—
vas nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind; but iver, amid the boaring and hammering, came tones from that far country, came splendors and terrors: it is following remarks: on that far country, came splendors and terrors; this poor cordwainer, as we said, was a man; or this poor cordwainer, as we said, was a man; nd the temple of immensity, wherein as man he ad been sent to minister, was full of holy mystery

o him.

The clergy of the neighborhood, the ordained vatchers and interpreters of that same holy mystery, stened with unaffected tedium to his consultations, which their courage and resolution deserves. —St. nd advised him, as the solution of such doubts, to Louis Republican. drink beer, and dance with the girls.' Blind lead-rs of the blind! For what ends were their tithes evied and eaten; for what were their shovel-hats irt on; and such a church-repairing, and chafferng, organing, or other racketing, held over that pot of God's earth,—if man were but a patent-director, and the belly with its adjuncts the grand relity? Fox turned from them, with tears and a acred scorn, back to his leather-bearings and his lible. Mountains of encumbrance, higher than Even had been heaped over that spirit; but it was ng, organing, or other racketing, held over that Etna, had been heaped over that spirit; but it was of tierature. Yet such specimens of his genious were spirit, and would not lie buried there. Through ong days and nights of silent agony, it struggled and wrestled, with a man's force, to be free. How ts prison-mountains heaved and swayed tumultuoushat, and emerged into the light of heaven! That with thousand requisitions, obligations, straps, tatters, and tag-rags, i can neither see nor move. No my own am I, but the world's; and time flies fast, and heaven is high, and hell is deep. Man! bethink thee, if thou hast power of thought! Why not; What binds me here? What! What!—Ha, of what? Will all the shoe-wages under the ferry me across into that far land of light? Only meditation can, and devout prayer to God. I will to the woods; the hollow of a tree will lodge me, wild berries feed me; and for clothes, cannot I

wild berries feed me; and for clothes, cannot I stitch myself one perennial suit of leather!'
'Historical oil-paintings,' continues Teufels-drockk, 'is one of the arts I never practised; therefore shall I not decide whether this subject were asy of execution on the canvass. Yet, often has it seemed to me as if such first outflashing of man's free-will, to lighten, more and more into day, the chaotic night that threatened to engulph him in its hindrances and its horrors, were properly the only sindrances and its horrors, were properly the only grandeur there is in history. Let some living Angelo or Rosa, with seeing eye and understanding neart, picture George Fox, on that morning, when he spreads out his cutting-board for the last time, he spreads out his cutting-board for the last time, and cuts cow-hide by unwonted patterns, and stitchs them together into one continuous, all-includir hou noble Fox; every prick of that little instrunent is pricking into the heart of slavery, and
world-worship, and the Mammon-God! thy elbows

with the Fountain Head of Mercy, in the active sense, instead of the passive one; and make the Deity the nonnative case instead of the objective; and how many persons, employed in the University of Oxford, have their whole faith in, and whole knowledge of, the Maker of the world, presented in a worse and far more impious sentence!

Thus from the lowest depth there is a pain to the sense the moderns; and greater than Diogenical the moderns; and greater the moderns and greater the moderns and greater the moderns and greater the moderns and greate nesses being interrogated as to what they understood by the words religion and salvation, answered lightwitness. Great, truly, was that tub; a temple from which man's dignity and divinity were scornfully little boys; others mixed the water, lighted candles, pread and little hope all me together.

mummeries in his contempt, and pass to everiasting nearly a third of the entire population,) were assemblers.) And one boy (quite an old boy, too, who might have known better) being interrogated in public class, as to whether it was his opinion that a man who professed to go to church, was of necessity a better man than one who went to chapel, also answer-lind beeter man than one who went to chapel, also answer-lind beeter when the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the provi better man than one who went to chapel, also answered 'Yes;' which your Commissioners submit is an example of ignorance, besotted dullness, and obstinance, wholly without proceduate the incommissioners and in heats, nicked these who were

was as follows: the American squadron having of the customs was accepted, and the director of the customs was applied to for permission to land the stale biscuit free of duty. This was refused; and the commandant of the squadron, wishing to clear out his biscuit this morning, threw it into the sea, as has been stated. It was truly poinful to see persons of all ages, and of both sexes, struggling in the water to catch a mouldy biscuit, and eating it at once.

Outrage .- The Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Bacon, of

A most daring outrage was committed, in place, on the persons of two colored men, who were here waiting for an opportunity to get a passage on a steamboat to Evansville or some point on the river nearest to Vincennes. Names of the negroes unknown. red at will, and as the public improvement, whereas these are the appointed Sunday of the empire, forced by law upon your Majbects, and not removable for incompetence onduct otherwise than by certain overseers grees were staying for a short time waiting for a passage on a boat, and told them they must go to the Mayor's office and be examined, to which they consented, alleging that they were freemen. But, instead of conducting them, as proposed, to a magistrate's office, they were taken to the jail, Darragh having procured the keys under the pretence of wishing to clean the jail. Several persons saw them put into the jail, and, on inquiring of the constable what they were imprisoned for, were told they had been fighting, and were committed for it. Late in the pight, it appears, they procured some other assistance. night, it appears, they procured some other assistance, and said colored men were conveyed across the Ohio river, and lodged in the jail at Burlington, Boone co., Kentucky, and Cristy having filed his affidavit with the jailor that they were taken up in Boone county. Kentucky, as runaways, Darragh and Cristy were both arrested by the proper officer, but escaped his vigilance, and there is now a reward of \$50 offered

Lynching.—One James M. Layton, upwards of two years ago, murdered his wife in a most brutal manner in Perry county, Missouri. He was tried last month at Farmington, St. Francis county, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th of the present month. His counsel took exceptions to something in his trial, and petitioned the Governor of Missouri to extend the time of execution long enough to enable them to obtain the decision of the Sucreme Court upon the points conof execution long enough to enable them to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court upon the points contested. The Governor suspended the sentence until the 1st of September. On the 17th inst., thousands of the citizens of St. Francis and the neighboring counties, not having heard of the suspension of the execution, assembled at Farmington to witness it. When the fact of the suspension was communicated to them, they suspected foul play, and resolved to take vengeance into their own hands. They broke open the jail, dragged forth their victim, and hung him with their own hands. Thus they murdered a murderer.—

Lonisville Journal, June 28. Louisville Journal, June 26

A Mystery cleared up .- Private information having come to certain gentlemen in this city, which led them to believe that a colored woman exposed here some degree of ridicule by others; namely, George Fox's making to himself a suit of leather. This man, the first of the Quakers, and by trade a shoemaker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or purer form. The Divine Idea of the Universe is a shoemaker, was one of those to whom, under ruder or purer form. The Divine Idea of the Universe is a shoemaker, was one Wednesday as which results a shoemaker was a way of the Universe is a shoemaker. vond doubt, and pleased to manifest itself; and, across all the buils sent back to her friends. The man who brought her of ignorance, and carthly degradation shine through, in unspeakable awfulness, unspeakable beauty, on the first. The name of the colored woman is Mary

persuaded no doubt by abolitionists, and after mucl expense and trouble, their owners got upon the trail of them, and pursued them to Charleston, Cole's county, Illinois, where, had it not been for the aid which the negroes received from an abolitionist, they

the following remarks: 'There have been some slave hunters in this vicin ity for several days; two negroes who have fled from Washington county, Mo. have made their way by

Death of Washington Allston -Mr. Allston who, evied and eaten; for what were their shovel-hats for many years, was ranked as one of the most cele-cooped out, and their surplices and cassock-aprons brated artists of the United States, died at his resi-

dence in Cambridge, on Saturday evening, July 8th.
He was, it is said, apparently in his usual health, until
suddenly seized with a violent fit, when he immediately expired.

His fame as a painter of the highest class has been

Most Extraordinary Confession .- During the exer-Leicester shoe-shop, had men known it, was a holier place than any Vatican or Lorettoshrine.—'So bandaged, and hampered, and hemmed in,' groaned he, with thousand requisitions, obligations, straps, tat-Not years ago in Great Britain, and expresses her wish to be sent back to pay the penalty of the law. We have had this statement from good authority, and believe it will be found to be correct.—Roch. Post.

Liberated Negroes .- The sloop-boat, having on from Key West, arrived at N. P. on 21st May, first gone to Audros Island, where she would have been lost, had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Evans. For his sorvice Mr. Evans has been paid \$50. This sum, of course, includes pay for his trouble in bringing her to Nassau. The negroes have been liberated, and the boat left for Key West.

Death caused by prussic acid, says a German paper. is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pour-ing acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

The woods near Wrentham took fire on Sunday af ternoon, and before they could be extinguished, eight acres of trees were destroyed.

The woods near Sandwich Mass. are now on fire. Their light was seen by many persons in this neighborhood, yesterday afternoon and evening.—Prov Chronicle.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS AD

GROCERIES. POR sale by CHARLES COLLINS, No. 3, Ching, viz.

4.4 brown and bleached Muslins 5.4 brown TERMS. Colored Cambrica, Ginghams, Bed-licking, Apron is Furniture Check, Schion Flannel, Calicoes of as ent patterns, Wicking, Batting, Wadding, Superan and Cotton-Balls. Five copies P Letters and ADVERTISE de inserted t

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GROCERIES.

Loaf, white crushed and brown Sugar, of the qualities; Molasses in hogheads and barrels; E., pure Ginger, Starch, Indigo, Chocolate &c., Also, 15 bales free labor Cotton.

7th mo. 10th, 1843.

WM. HENRY BRISBANE, M. D. AVING commenced the practice of Medical this city, respectfully solicits the favor friends and fellow-citizens who may require sional services. Office and residence No. 42 Hz BOARDING HOUSE

FOR COLORED SEAMEN. The subscriber begs leave to info seamen as may visit Boston, that h excellent Boarding House for their on temperance principles, at No. 5, 8 (first house below the Bethel Chui happy to receive their patronage. No spared on his part to make their situation satisfactory. The rules of the house will The rules of the house will b

ance with good order and the principles of sorting the state of the control of th

DR. BAYNES. SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 1 1-2, TREMONT ROW.

L ONG experience in the practice of Dental Surgery has qualified him to judge of the diseased the Teeth in all their various singes, and the log Artificial Teeth supplied of the purest material

Artherial Lectu supplied of the purest materinserted on the most approved principle, withe tures or wires, so as to aid materially is spermastication without subjecting the patient to it consequences which so frequently case whe have been set without care or attention to the consequences. ture of the maxillary bone.

Specimens of work to be seen at the office. Puticular attention paid to the management of the grouts of children's teeth. Treatment for the Tie dolorent. ture of the maxillary he

diseased Antrum, &c Every operation was give perfect satisfaction to those who may with a call. Persons visiting the city in want of Teeth interier on Gold Plate, can have them accurately fitted in fea

or five hours' notice. May 19

Lunsford Lane's Father.

THE father of LUNAFORD LANE IS BOW IN the city, THE father of LUNSFORD LANE IS NOW in the cir, and is desirous of employment. He has but used to gardening. He is able and active for a major his age. Any friends who can aid him to beam on a place either in the vicinity of Boston resumbere, will confer upon him a favor by deign ith wife is with him. Apply to either of the hum Lanes, or to W. C. RELL, No 25 Corabili WANTED,

MMEDIATELY, a woman to do the homework
of a small family in the city.
Also a boy in a boarding-house.
An excellent situation can be obtained for a color-

ed boy of good qualifications, who may be defined a calorcularing a mechanical trade.

Subscribers names to the United States Claim, and the Northern Star, will be forwarded as application to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25, Combil.

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OR MEDICATED COMPOUND. Is now acknowledged by thousands, who use it did ly, to be the only remedy to prevent baldness, and to restore the hair that has fullen off, or become this: to prevent grey hair; to cure and remove every as pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, and pearance of scurf and dandroff from the hair, and is keep it in the most healthy, soft and glossy state, yet free from all oily and greasy appearance. The chief virtues of the Tricopherous, or Medicate Compound, are: 1st, Its bracing, strengthening, and clarifying operaties. 2d, Its gently situatiating the action of the skin. 3d, Its producing and encouraging a ration in the bulb or root, and particularly in the pulp, which receives the vessels and nerves, giving life and input to the hair. 4th, Its equalizing the circulation of the fluids. 5th, Its freeing the skin from the effects of perspiration, scurf and dandroff, and disposing the hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will present the hair in beauty and health to the latest pariod life. For sale at A. S. JORDAN'S, 2 Milk, 26 for from Washington st.

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THE following are the contents of the volume of Mr. Garrison's Poems, just published at 25 Conf.

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the Death of James Crooper; Christian Rest; The
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For sale as above. Price, in pamphlet, 25 ceals; full bound, 37 1-2 cents; extra quality, 50 ceals. per cent. discount to the trade.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTI A HISTORY OF 'OULD NEWBERRY.' THE subscriber having long entertained to of publishing a history of Newbury Newburyport and West Newbury, and his mulated a large mass of materials for the would now announce to his friends and his determination to execute his designation of the per-turbation of the perneves that he has facilities and of the peculiar no other person, in consequence of the peculiar tunities for acquiring information, with which heen favored. His object will be, as fir as peculiar to make the documents and records of the past for themselves; thus giving to the reader at on the peculiar to the peculia facts and evidences, supplying by notes and is remarks, whatever information is necessary

the narrative interesting and intelligible. Newbury is an ancient town; its manners in perfect specimen of Poritanism; the anetdots numerous; the characters it has produced were and constitutions and most of the facts are too in and conspicuous, and most of the facts are too a eating not to be rescued from oblivion. It will assume the form of annals ciril and et generalogical account of

It will assume the form of annuar count of the sinstical, and contain a genealogical account of the first settlers, with several engravings. The volume will contain at least 400 pages, large octave, at a free not exceeding \$1,50. It will be delivered to subscribe ors as soon as published; and no copy will be said cheaper than the subscription price.

JOSHUA COFFIN. Subscriptions received by W. B. TAPPAS,

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